# Chicago Daily Tribune.

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## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Rebels Following Banks Beyond Winchester.

### The Episcopal General Convention.

### Gladstone's Speech on American Affairs.

### The National Intelligencer Calling for a Forward Movement.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1862.

The report that the rebels are falling back beyond Winchester is confirmed and generally believed in the army at Harper's Ferry. The pickets which were very demonstrative yesterday are not to be seen to-day.

Commissioner Boutwell has gone to Massachusetts to take part in the canvass. Mr. Trale, the present member, is his opponent.

Gen. Banks has ordered that fugitive blacks be employed in repairing roads here.

The *Church Journal* of this week charges that Bishop McIlvaine brought his pastoral letter before the Episcopal convention in an irregular and unparliamentary manner, notwithstanding the fact that it was in accordance with instructions from the previous general convention. A committee of the five oldest bishops had one prepared. Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, publishes a solemn protest against the proceedings. It comes out, also, in this *Church Journal* article, that Bishop Potter of New York, was strongly opposed to incorporating in the address anything of a political nature touching the questions of the day; also, that several letters were addressed to several of the bishops by members of the cabinet, urging contrary action. Other outside appliance, we are told, were likewise employed.

The telegraph gives a wrong impression respecting Gladstone's speech. The following is his language, after argument to prove that England has been faithfully neutral: "We may have our own opinions about slavery. We may be for the North or against the South but there is no doubt, I think, that this Jefferson Davis and the other leaders of the South have made an army; they are making, it appears, a navy, and they have made a nation. [Enthusiastic cheering, which was prolonged for some time.] I cannot say that I for one have reviewed with any regret the failure to establish themselves in Maryland. It appears to me too probable that if they had been able to establish themselves in Maryland, the consequence of their military success in any aggressive movement would have been that a political party favorable to them would have been formed in that State, that they would have contracted actual or virtual engagements with that political party and that the existence of the engagements hampering them in their negotiations with the Northern States might have formed a new obstacle to peace. Gentlemen, from the bottom of our hearts we should desire that no new obstacle to peace may be formed. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] We may anticipate with certainty the success of the Southern States so far as regards effecting their separation from the North. I for my own part can but believe that that event is as certain as any event yet future and contingent to be. [Cheers.] But it is from a feeling that the great event is likely to arise and that the North will have to suffer that mortification, that I earnestly hope that England will not put additional shame, sorrow or pain upon those that have already suffered so much, and who will probably have to suffer more. [Cheers.] It may be that a time might arrive when it would be the duty of Europe to offer a word of expostulation or of friendly mediation towards compromising the quarrel, if it be ever so possible that such a time as that may arrive. How important that comes, it should address itself to the minds which are not embittered by the recollection that unkind things have been said and done towards them in Europe, and above all in England, the country which, however they find fault with it from time to time, we know holds the highest place in their admiration and respect.

The old lady of the *Intelligencer* confesses to having shared in some degree the general feeling of impatience at the apparent inaction of our armies in the vicinity of the capital.

The following examining surgeons have just been appointed by the commissioners: J. P. Lynn, Chicago, Illinois; Philip M. Wagenhals, Lancaster, Ohio; Samuel Grap, Piqua, Ohio; F. D. Morris, Hamilton, Ohio; Thos. D. Jewett, South Berwick, Maine; John F. Trowbridge, Syracuse, New York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The *Star* says we have very late information from the country between the lines of Gen. Sigel's corps and Gordonsville. Three days ago the only rebel troops occupying it was a regiment of North Carolina cavalry, with one regiment of infantry. They had their headquarters at Warrenton, with pickets along the Rappahannock. At times they have sent out small scouting parties in various directions. Culpepper Court House had then ceased to be the railroad terminus at which the supplies from Richmond for Jackson's army were put on wagons. They are now taken to Staunton by railroad, and wagoned all the way up to Winchester. This change was doubtless caused by a dread lest Gen. Sigel should cut off their trains which he could do if they continued to travel the roads from Culpepper Court House via Sperryville to Winchester, now that his cavalry horses have been recruited.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following order has been issued by the war department:

1st. Enlistment into the regulars, under general orders No. 154, may be made either in the field or in the several States, but not more than ten volunteers will be enlisted from any one company.

2d. The $25 advance of the $100 bounty authorized by section 5 of the act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, and section 5 of the act approved July 29, 1861; and the $2 premium, approved June 21, 1863, will only be paid to volunteers enlisting into the regular army under this order, who have not already received it. Where the recruiting officers are not furnished with funds, these amounts or either of them, will be credited the soldier on the first muster roll after his enlistment and paid by the paymaster who pays him.

### News from the Richmond Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 23.—The commissioner from Washington has succeeded in effecting the release of over 100 Union prisoners at Salisbury, N. C., and will have them at Aiken's Landing the latter part of this week.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 20th says:

Dispatches transpiring with the war department state nothing more than that Bragg has fallen back from his former position, a distance of forty miles, to receive subsistence. The confirmation of the federals having been strongly reinforced, rendered this move necessary. It is surmised that Rosecrans has command of a strategic movement to form a junction with Buell and cut off our army entirely. We have nothing new from the army of the Potomac. The enemy's cavalry have renewed their raids on Farquier, and on Saturday visited Bristow Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. They also visited Warrenton again in considerable force. A train laden with railroad staff narrowly escaped being captured on Saturday at Bristow.

Five hundred paroled prisoners were sent down to Nemia yesterday for exchange.

Gen Echols, who at present commands the confederate forces in the Kanawha valley, has issued an order urging farmers to come to Kanawha for salt and bring forage for the army.

We learn from Jackson, Miss., that the bridge across Cypress Creek was burnt by the enemy, and our forces were not aware of the destruction till they were at the creek on their retreat. They were then forced to run down the creek and cross at the mill-dam, where the enemy had a commanding position. The slaughter of our troops here was very heavy.

The *Enquirer* of the 21st says:

Thirty disloyalists, taken at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., was brought to this city on Sunday evening, by way of Lynchburg. They were lodged in Castle Thunder.

### S. W. Lawrence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BELVIDERE, Ill., Oct. 25, 1862.

S. W. LAWRENCE, esq., was to-day nominated by acclamation for Representative from this county by the Republican Union convention. He is a strong candidate. A. H. B.

## FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25, 1862.

A night chase after rebels took place near this city last night. Yesterday afternoon information was received by Col. Leighton that a large party of rebels, some of whom were fugitives from Gratiot Street Prison, was mustering at the residence of a Mr. Noble, some eight miles from the city, on the Bonhomme road between Olive street plank road and the Clayton road. Curry of Bowen's cavalry, with about thirty men and a posse of district United States police, started soon after dark to arrest the party, the understood object of the latter being to go South to the rebel army. When the detachment had proceeded about seven miles out and arrived opposite the residence of a well known and wealthy secessionist, signal guns were fired and repeated by certain of the inhabitants, whose names have been learned, and who will receive the attention they seek. Capt. Curry and his force pushed rapidly on for a mile, and then came up with three men on horseback. They were captured and then avowed that they were about going south to join the rebel army. They had soldiers' equipments, blankets, ammunition, &c. One of the captives was taken for a guide to Nobles' house, and was instructed to announce when they were half a mile from the place. Instead of scrupulously obeying his instructions, the guide failed to inform the party till within one hundred yards of Nobles' place. At 11 o'clock they surrounded the house, it being then quite dark, and a blinding snow storm raging. The residence was entered and searched, but none of the rebels were discovered. The officers inferred, from various indications, that the place had really been the rendezvous of the rebel party, and that in the darkness and storm, and with the admonition of the signal guns and the faithlessness of the guide, they had succeeded in escaping, and it was useless to search further for them. Their names are believed to be known by the district United States police.

The *Republican* supports Frank P. Blair, jr., for Congress, hoping to defeat Knox, whom they denounce as a radical, and claim Blair's election as a conservative triumph. Lewis V. Bogy is the Democratic candidate against Blair.

Government agents are enquiring for a large number of steamboats to-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

ST. LOUIS, October 25, 1862.

To Maj. Gen Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

Our arms are entirely successful again in northwest Arkansas. General Schofield, finding that the enemy had encamped at Pea Ridge, sent General Blunt, with the first division, westward, and moved towards Huntsville with the rest of his force. Gen. Blunt, by making a hard night's march, reached and attacked the rebel force at Maysville, near the northwest corner of Arkansas, at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 22d inst.

The enemy was estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 strong. The engagement lasted about one hour, resulting in the total rout of the enemy, and the loss of his artillery, a battery of 6-pounders, a large number of horses, and a portion of their transportation and garrison equipments.

Our cavalry and howitzers were still in pursuit of their scattered forces when the messenger left.

Our loss is small.

General Schofield pursued Gen. Hindman beyond Huntsville, pressing close upon him, when his force precipitately fled beyond the Boston Mountain.

All the organized forces of the rebels have thus been driven back to the valley of the Arkansas river, and the army on the frontiers has gallantly and successfully accomplished its mission.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major Gen. Commanding.

## FROM LOUISVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25, 1862.

Col. Gwinnip, formerly Col. of the 79th Illinois, and Mr. Bramshaw, the chaplain of the same regiment, arrested on a State warrant for enticing a negro from the State, belonging to Dr. Hughes of Lebanon, were again brought before the court to-day and their case continued until Friday next. They are both in prison.

A steamer left this city to-day with 400 prisoners, captured in Kentucky, for Vicksburg, to be exchanged.

Maj. Gen. Crittenden and staff arrived here this morning from Somerset.

Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rosseau has been promoted to a major generalship. This is an honor worthily bestowed. Gen. R. is a right gallant soldier, and true as steel. He is styled the Murat of the federal army.

Gen. Leslie Coombs writes to the Louisville *Journal* that Major Sam. Morgan is now lying dangerously wounded at the house of John Morgan's mother, in Lexington. He is a prisoner, and cannot leave until exchanged or paroled.

The appointment of Rosecrans to the chief command of the Ohio army in place of Gen. Buell is well received here by citizens and enthusiastically by the soldiers.

It has been snowing briskly here since 3 o'clock, and now (9 p. m.) it continues without abatement.

Eighty rebel prisoners reached here this evening from Frankfort—as dirty a lot as was ever seen.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—Daniel Whitehead, Co. D, 44th Illinois regiment; Elias Pettijohn, Co. A, 98th regiment; Thos. W. Rice, Co. I, 87th regiment; Henry Weary, Co. I, 64th regiment; Daniel Hayes, Co. A. 83d regiment; Robert S. Resson, Co. C, 88th regiment; John Compton, Co. E, 127th regiment Illinois volunteers, died in the hospital here during the present week.

## FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 25, 1862.

There is nothing further from the rumored battle at New Madrid. A heavy snow storm prevents the arrival of boats.

CAIRO, Oct. 25.—A fire at Blandville, Ky., last night, destroyed the principal hotel, a large livery stable and two dwelling houses. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

We have had a severe snow storm to-day. Two inches are now on the ground. The contrabands here, to the number of 800 or 1,000, have suffered intensely. Two are reported by the attending physicians as having died last night from exposure. They are nearly all women and children and many of them are sick.

### From Boston.

BOSTON, October 25.—A destructive fire occurred in Boston, Mass., last night, which consumed the town house, hotel, and the extensive shoe manufactory of John Fletcher & Sons, and other buildings. Loss $25,000.

Col. Edward W. Hinks, nominated by the People's party for congress in opposition to Mr. Alley, declines the nomination. He expresses his preference to serve his country in the field rather than in an untried civil position, and declares that his vote shall be given for none who yield a qualified support to the administration in its war measures, or whose election would give encouragement or comfort to the enemies of the Republic.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—This afternoon an application was made to Judge Clifford of the United States Court for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of W. H. Windsor, now confined in Fort Warren. A hearing of the case was postponed till Monday.

### The New York Herald's Latest Canard.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—It is believed that the New York *Herald's* statement that the governors of the loyal States are to assemble at Washington next week to dictate a policy in reference to the movements of the army of the Potomac and of the Ohio, &c., is a canard manufactured out of whole cloth. Governor Morton certainly knows of no such arrangement.

A day or two since Gov. Yates visited this city and accompanied Gov. Morton to Louisville on business connected with the troops belonging to their respective States. Gov. Yates returned to Springfield to-day.

### Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Official majorities of sixty-two out of sixty-six counties of the State, and a reliable estimated majority of the four remaining ones, give Slenker the Democratic candidate for auditor-general, 3,535 majority.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—The Marquis of Huntingdon, Lord Edward Cavendish and Col. Leslie, of London, England, arrived at the Tremont House day before yesterday, for the purpose of a few days' shooting in this vicinity.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF CANAL NAVIGATION.—On Thursday night a boat loaded with coal sunk near Summit, and blocked up the channel. The water has been drawn off the level, in order to have her removed, and boats will doubtless be able to pass on Monday.

## ANOTHER IMMENSE UNION MEETING.

### Hundreds Unable to Get In.

### PARSON BROWNLOW ON THE STUMP.

### An Eloquent Review of the Rebellion.

### THE TORY DEMOCRACY FLAYED ALIVE.

### Withering Denunciation of the Tory Organ.

### Address of Hon. John A. Gurley.

The Union meeting at Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening was one of the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign. At an early hour the crowds commenced pouring into the Hall, and long before the time of opening, every available inch of room was occupied and hundreds upon hundreds could not gain ingress. Peter Page, Esq., presided and introduced Parson Brownlow. The Parson spoke as follows:

PARSON BROWNLOW'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: From much public speaking recently, I find myself to-night so worn in body and so hoarse in voice that I do not know how long I shall be able to address you on this occasion; but I will attempt to interest you for a while if I can make myself heard. I never appeared before a Northern audience in my life without some degree of embarrassment, owing to the difference between the manner of warfare on the stump in the North and that which is used at the South; and if in what I shall say of the authors of this infamous rebellion and their most contemptible sympathizers in the North, I shall deal with them roughly and handle them without gloves, the audience will credit it to my manner and education. In the North, I understand, when in a speech a man meets a false statement in a speaker or writer, he says "that statement is not exactly in accordance with the facts;" but in the country in which I was raised we are in the habit of using a little different phrase; we brand the statement as a vile calumny and the man who made it as an unmitigated liar. [Laughter and applause.]

I believe, as I have believed from the first, that we are in the midst of a war inaugurated by the Southern conspirators. I deny that this is an abolition war, inaugurated by Abolitionists. [Applause.] But the men of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and all the powers of hell inaugurated this hellish war. [Great applause.] It originated in the South, with the worst men that ever God Almighty permitted to breathe the air of Heaven, and if you have a States prison in Illinois—

A VOICE—Yes, a strong one.

MR. BROWNLOW—A gentleman says you have a penitentiary in Illinois. I of course must be a stranger to the inmates of that institution, [laughter,] but I declare in the fear of God to-night, that one-half, yes two-thirds of the men in the Illinois penitentiary are better men than any of the leaders of the rebellion at the South, [cheers,] and if I were not afraid, to-morrow being Sunday, of bringing upon my head a controversy with some of the clergymen, many of whom are no doubt in this large assembly, I would give it as my honest conviction, that there are better men in hell to-night than the leaders of this rebellion. [Immense cheering and laughter.]

Then, gentlemen, I take the ground that we are in the midst of a wicked rebellion, for which there is, and never has been, any just or sufficient cause; and I go further than this; I make my statement still stronger and more emphatic—we are in the midst of a rebellion for which there is not, and never has existed, even the shadow of a pretext. Why do I say so?

This government of ours, in its present form, and under our most excellent constitution, has existed a little over seventy-five years. During that time we have held in this country nineteen presidential elections. In that period, we at the South (don't forget my figures and don't forget my facts)—we at the South, with half the states and territories you have at the North, with half your population, with half the electoral votes you have cast in a presidential contest, have elected the president thirteen times. We have graciously condescended to allow you to elect six times. Not only so, but we re-elected, to fill a second term, five of our men at the South. Those five men occupied the chair as long as forty years. With us down at the South, it has been a settled policy during all this time, never to permit or tolerate any man north of Mason & Dixon's line in filling the office a second time. Not content with having occupied the Presidential chair twice to your once—not content with having controlled the patronage and power of the Government twice to your once, we seized upon, appropriated and used, for the meanest and dirtiest of purposes, two or three of the six you had elected, who turned out to be "Northern men with Southern principles." (Cheers and laughter.)

The last one of those that was made the cats-paw of, and the meanest one of the whole crowd, by any odds, was the Old Public Functionary of Pennsylvania. [Roars of laughter.] An old man whose heart and soul is with the rebellion to night. [That's true.] I have canvassed the State of Pennsylvania. I have been in Lancaster, and all about over that country. I have not talked with him, personally. I have not got so low yet. [Laughter.] But I conversed with reliable and intelligent Pennsylvanians of high standing and integrity, who had conversed with him, to whom he said, "This war is all wrong; it ought to be stopped. We ought to stop it. We can never subdue this people. They are not the people to be conquered," and so on; evidently showing by the tenor and tone of his conversation, that he is with the enemy. You and I admit that it ought to be stopped; that it is all wrong; but who inaugurated, who forced it upon the people? Not the government that is now prosecuting the war, but those against whom the government is prosecuting it with increased strength and vigor. I am not here to reflect upon any of you for having supported in the presidential contest of 1856, James Buchanan. My skirts are clear of that. But all these ladies know that you did wrong in giving him your votes. Ladies, you and I know that any man lives eighty years on this earth of ours without courting a woman or marrying a wife, is not fit for wolf-bait. [Much merriment and cheers.]

But we allege at the South—and I find a number of men scattered through all this country in the North where I have gone, who use the same argument and back us up, and help us to sustain this tottering pretension of ours as best we can; we allege that you are denying us our rights; that we went into the war with a view to secure our rights. What rights? "The right to carry our negroes into the territories. You had excluded them from the territories." This is all a humbug. Every sensible man, and every well-informed politician in the United States knows very well that slavery was secured to us under the Constitution. By that Constitution we could go with our negroes into all the territories and occupy every rood that God had furnished with a soil and climate in which slave labor would pay; and we were only excluded from those portions where God had given us such a soil and climate that slavery was not worth taking there. That is the honest truth about it.

When Jeff. Davis made his first levy of troops, I was editing a paper at Knoxville, East Tennessee—a paper they crushed out this day twelve months ago. That makes this my anniversary you know. [Laughter.] On the 25th of October last they crushed the most widely circulated paper that floated over Jeff. Davis' ungodly dominions at that time, and the only religious paper of any denomination in the entire Confederacy, [laughter,] and God knows my *Knoxville Whig* was not pious enough to hurt. [Roars of laughter.] The rebel soldiers used to meet me on the streets and commence cursing and blackguarding me: "Why didn't I go in for Jeff. Davis and my native South?" Drunk on mean whisky—for the first levy they brought into the field were not the flower of the Southern youth as they said—not the best blood of the South; but the rag-tag and bob-tail of Southern Society. Said I: "What are you going into this war for?" "We are going in for our rights." "What rights have you lost?" "The right, by G—d, to carry our negroes into the territories"—when to my personal knowledge, for no man in the South knows more than I do, two-thirds of the whole army at that time never owned a negro in the world, and never were related by affinity or consanguinity to any man that ever did or ever will own a negro. [Great laughter and applause.]

I may say to-night, honestly, and in the fear of God, before this vast audience, they are not fighting for the negro. They make that the pretext. They have thrust the negro forward. They make that the bone of contention. I think it perfectly right that the federal army should accept the challenge—take up the glove they have thrown down—pick up the nigger and worry them with the nigger until they have their all of the nigger. [Applause.] I shall have occasion to speak of the President's proclamation before I am done, if I do not forget it. If I do forget it, I hope you will jog my memory. I shall have occasion to speak of the proclamation, and I shall have occasion to endorse it. [Great and prolonged cheering.] I hold—and I will utter it now, lest I forget this part of the subject—that everything a rebel has on the face of the green earth, a rebel, South or a rebel, North, his land, his horses, his money, his hogs, his property, including his negroes—all he has ought to be confiscated, and then his infernal neck ought to be confiscated. [Immense applause and laughter.] I deny that the rebel, North or South, against this benign government of ours, has any but two rights under the sun; the one is the right to be hanged, and the other the right to be damned. [Continued laughter and cheers.]

The truth is, these leaders at the South are and have been for years, sick and tired of a republican form of government. I know it. I have known it all the time. In fact, republican government never did exist in South Carolina. If the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States had been adhered to, she never could have been admitted into the federal Union as a member thereof, for she never had a constitution that was in letter, spirit and form republican. I have lived in South Carolina. I have traveled extensively in South Carolina for years. Why, in their legislative assemblies, the sergeant-at-arms and a deputy or two, with cocked hats and swords, retire and bring in the speaker of the house, or the speaker of the senate, who comes robed in enough black silk to dress out in all the amplitude of fashion any two ladies here, even in times of the most extravagant hoops. [Laughter.] The sheriff accompanying them, with cocked hat and sword, gives three raps upon the floor and cries, "Make way for your speaker!" [Laughter.] Then he marches grandly in and takes his seat. The same pompous forms are observed with one of their circuit judges. He is conducted in, in the same way. I have seen old Judge Butler, afterwards Senator, march in with his silk robe on, preceded by his sheriff and deputies in cocked hats and with swords, crying "Make way for the Honorable Court!" and everything squatted like so many quails when a hawk is about. [Laughter.]

Do you know that a man has to own so many negroes in South Carolina before he can either vote or occupy a seat in the Legislature! The limit is ten. Now, if you as a South Carolinian have nine valuable negroes worth $9,000, you cannot be admitted; but if I have ten or eleven little yellow, ashy piccaninnies, brought out of an alligator swamp, raised on green persimmons [laughter] I can take my seat, while you must stand back. You recollect, for you are all reading men, that when South Carolina voted to secede, for she led the way, her leading men rose on the floor of the convention and thanked God with upturned eyes like Simeon of old that they at last beheld what they had so long looked for, and cried: "Now, Oh! Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Lawrence Keitt, and other members of Congress, who said they had been laboring for this end ever since they had been in public life, thus publicly on the floor of their own convention, acknowledged themselves perjured scoundrels, who when they took their seats in the House of Representatives at Washington and swore to obey the laws and support the Constitution, were then, and all the time they had been in public life, laboring to overthrow the laws and destroy the Constitution. I am in favor to-night of letting out as a contract to the Yankees by our government the sawing of South Carolina out of this Union and floating her into the Atlantic and sinking her into eternal perdition. [Applause and laughter.] If that cannot be done I am for reducing Charleston to ashes, leaving not one stone upon another, and then, I hope, those men who are running for Congress will pledge themselves to vote for a law that it should never again be rebuilt while God liveth and man serveth. [Laughter.] The truth is, and it is not worth while to disguise it from those of you who are disposed to apologize for us at the South, we have intended this thing at the South for thirty years. We long since determined to break up the government and were satisfied with nothing short of that. In 1831-32 we got up the raid of nullification, but fortunately there was a man in 1831-32, the first letters of whose name were "Old Jackson." [Laughter.] I never supported him in politics, but would to God he had been living three years' ago in place of Buchanan. [Cheers.] He would have taken these vile traitors by the throat and straightening himself up about ten feet in his boots, [laughter] he would have said in his old familiar style: "By the God that made Moses, fellows, this thing has got to stop," [laughter,] and when old Jackson said a thing had to stop, it had to stop, and all the people said amen. [Continued laughter.]

Yes, gentlemen, we have intended it for thirty years. Our Southern leaders determined to stop at nothing short of the overthrow of this government. I have known it and been fighting it all the time. What did that fellow, Wigfall, and what did Pryor admit in Washington just before they inaugurated this rebellion? They both avowed it as no secret, published it far and near, announced it to all the world, and gloried in it, that if the entire North, if the whole population of the loyal States should put their signatures to a blank piece of paper, allowing the South to fill it up over their names, and dictate the terms on which they would stay in the Union, they would not accept it, because they wanted to go out, have an independent government, and break up the rotten and corrupt old government. So said Pryor, the man who demolished your man Potter out here. [Applause and laughter.] You remember he challenged Potter to fight a duel, supposing that Potter was of course, a cold blooded Yankee who would crawfish out of it. But to his utter astonishment Potter said: "With all my heart I accept your challenge, but being the challenged party I have the right to dictate the weapons, and we must take bowie knives in a close room." "But," said Pryor, "that is contrary to the laws of duelling, [laughter], and it is contrary to the code of honor. I can't fight that way." He didn't fight. [Laughter.]

Almost the last thing that happened to me before they crushed out my paper was a challenge to fight a duel from a secessionist editor in the South, Lewis H. Pope, a specimen of humanity who weighed ninety-five pounds, a worse looking man than Aleck Stephens. He supposed that being a preacher and editor I wouldn't fight, but he waked up the wrong passenger. [Applause.] I accepted his challenge, and wrote in the letter that being the challenged party I had the right to dictate the weapons, time and place. It was then summer time and hot weather. I said: "I elect that we fight immediately after the first hard rain that comes, in a hog pen. The weapons shall be two, large, four-pronged, iron dung forks, [continued laughter,] and whoever shall shovel the other out, should be regarded as having killed him in mortal combat." [Vociferous laughter.] He replied that the terms were cruel, inhuman and contrary to the laws of duelling, and he backed out; and well he might, for he knows that I could have shoveled him out in less than no time. [Laughter.]

Let me call to your minds Judge Douglas, the late lamented Senator from this State. I regret his death as much as any of you, for if he were living to-night, I know enough of the man, to know he would be in this war with a cocked hat on his head, epaulettes on his shoulders, his sword by his side, and a commission in his pocket, signed by his old opponent in the law and in politics, Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] He would be fighting the battles of this Union against this infernal rebellion, for Douglas lived and died a true Union man, and if he could be resurrected here to-night, with what infuriate scorn and contempt would he look upon these Democrats who are sympathizing with this infamous rebellion! Judge Douglas while in his place in the U. S. Senate heard a remark from a Southern Senator which he exposed from his place in the Senate, and dared a denial. But he never dared deny it because he knew Douglas could prove it, and what was that remark? "No matter what the North may agree to concede to us, the South intends to reject anything and everything because we intend to go out." Who was that Senator? It was that most corrupt and abominable of all old demagogues, that old, spavined, glandered, distempered, hip-shodden, sway-backed, whisky-rotted, John M. Mason of Virginia. [Laughter and applause.] I know John M. Mason, and I have known him long, and I know him, if he is living to-night, in France and England, as the embodiment of original sin. [Laughter.] He is one of the men whom, associated with John Slidell of Louisiana, our benign government took out of Fort Warren when we were feeding them on wholesome diet, put them on a British vessel and sent them as ministers plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James and St. Cloud to represent Jeff. Davis' confederacy. If I had been the government, I would have tied an ordinary sized grindstone around each one of their necks and cast them over into Boston harbor, where John Hancock, Samuel Adams, or their friends, a long time ago, threw some boxes of tea. Slidell is a worse man than Mason, because he has more sense. Slidell has lived for thirty years by forgery, false swearing, lying, and stealing, but John Slidell bears on the side of his head a face that the Almighty put there as an advertisement, that no Judge of human nature in Europe or America might ever mistake him for an honest man. [Laughter.]

More than twelve months before Mr. Lincoln was elected and six or eight months before he was nominated or even thought of for the Presidency, I was in Alabama when the Legislature of that State was in session in Montgomery. I was a Southern man. They knew it. I was a pro-slavery man. They knew it. I had defended and advocated the peculiar institution all my lifetime, and they knew it. They passed a joint resolution by the two houses "inviting Dr. Brownlow of East Tennessee, who is in our city, to address the two branches of the Legislature of Alabama, in our legislative hall, with such of our citizens, ladies and gentlemen, as may be inclined to turn out." That, you know, was quite an honor, to have both branches of the Legislature, by a joint vote, invite one to address them. But I was was a good fellow with them. We were all good fellows, Southern men, well met. They knew I was a true man. They turned out in such a crowd as I hardly ever looked upon in my life. I spoke to them two dreadful hours. I defended the institutions of the South, but in the winding up of the speech, said I: "Gentlemen, you have done me the honor to invite me by a joint resolution to make this speech; and you have turned out in solid column. But I do not desire to dismiss this subject and leave the stand without defining my position in unmistakable terms. I have witnessed your deliberations here to-day. A law has passed your General Assembly with great unanimity appropriating $200,000 to arm and equip the militia of Alabama, and to prosecute the war against the North in the event the North shall dare to elect a President, no matter who, whether Douglas, Lincoln, or anybody else, we are going to put this thing down and $200,000 is appropriated for this purpose. If you are determined, gentlemen, to make the issue before this great nation, of slavery and no Union, or Union and no slavery, I am on the side of the Union, so help me God, though it put down and crush slavery, and every other institution on the face of the earth. [Applause.] "Now," said I, "you have my hand; I've played my last card. You understand me." They never have had any use for me from that day to this. [Laughter and applause.] Mississippi at the same time enacted a law, appropriating $150,000 for a similar purpose. Georgia appropriated money; but Georgia, and Florida, and Arkansas enacted laws reorganizing the militia, and requiring them to drill and get ready for this war. And these Congressmen and Senators of yours knew well that, without disclosing the purpose on the part of the South, our Southern politicians, who had pretty much the control in military matters, have been accustomed in the House and Senate to introduce measures to condemn certain large lots of guns, Springfield muskets, Hall's carbines, and similar articles, having them pronounced unserviceable. They were then ordered to be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder. They would send word in the meantime to their own governors that on such a day there would be a sale of a large lot of muskets, which would go for a song. At those places our governors would have agents who thus bought thousands upon thousands of muskets that had never been loaded or fired. They took them to prepare for this work, while you did not suspect what they were after, for the purchasing through the agents by the governors never leaked out.

Our folks at the South have been preparing diligently for this war for years. Henry A. Wise, as governor of Virginia, four years ago, in advance of the election, wrote an artfully drawn up and very significant circular to each of the Southern governors, and said at the close of the circular, "I have sent an exact copy of this circular to the governor of every slaveholding State in the Union." I saw the one sent to Gov. Andrew Johnson. He showed it to me. In that letter he called for men and money, and that troops be got in readiness, the men drilled and prepared, to meet the emergency, if John C. Fremont should be elected—no matter how elected. It might be by an overwhelming vote of the people. It might be constitutional and rightly done under the forms of law. "No matter," says Henry A. Wise, "I will march upon Washington, seize the archives of the nation, prevent the inauguration of Fremont, take the capital and break this government in pieces." Our Southern leaders all the time intended never to stop short of the dissolution of the Union and the destruction of the government.

We had as many as four candidates in the field, two years ago to-day, and were all canvassing and talking about the presidential election. Four regular tickets were in the field. I confess to you candidly that if Breckinridge and Lane had been elected, as fortunately for the country they were not, we should not have had this war. Why do I say so? They boast at the South, in their speeches, since the last presidential election, in the leading papers and in private conversations, that if Breckinridge had been elected, they intended to go on and take charge of and administer the government as peaceably to all appearances as it had been administered in former days; they intended to put the armories at Springfield and Troy, and the military and naval establishments everywhere throughout the United States, to making pistols, sabres, swords, cannon, cartridges, iron-clad steamers, war vessels and transports of all kinds, fortifications on the Southern coast, so that at the close of the four years in 1864, or before that time, they could seize upon whatever money there might be in the treasury, declare the Union dissolved, the government no longer in existence, and the South independent. That was their plan, and they now boast of it. You may thank your God, as I do, that their ticket was not successful—that a better man, a more honest, upright, patriotic man was elected than ever John C. Breckinridge was ever capable of making, unless he was made over again, and I know enough about God Almighty to know that he would not undertake that sort of a job. [Peals of laughter.]

But we are now in the midst of a rebellion, and our business now is to fight our way out of it to a peace. I am an advocate to-night—not because I am away from Southern danger, for what I was there I am here to-night, and what I am here I will be there if I ever live to get back again—I am an advocate of coercion in this war, [applause,] I am the advocate of subjugation, if you please [continued applause] I go beyond that; I am the advocate of extermination. [Tremendous cheering.] I say prosecute the war until we exterminate the whole race, and then call upon God in prayer to people that country with a better breed of dogs. [Great applause and cheers.]

It is sheer nonsense to be raising all this hue and cry through the land against the Administration and President Lincoln about this Emancipation Proclamation. He proposes to give the rebels now in rebellion against this Government one hundred days of grace to reflect and do their works over again, and return to the fold from which they have strayed away. If they do not choose to do that, he proposes to emancipate their negroes, and he proposes to pay loyal men for their property, all any Union man, North or South, ought to ask, and it ought to be done. [Cheers.] The rebels make their negroes an element of strength in this rebellion. They have them by hundreds of thousands at home raising bread and meat while all the white men are conscripted and out fighting against this government. If Lincoln did not take from them everything which lay in his power, which strengthens them and enables them to carry on the war, he would be guilty before God of perjury. I therefore endorse the proclamation.

"Oh! but its unconstitutional!" Where does that cry come from? Is it from loyal men? [Cries of "No, no."] No! it comes from these sympathisers with the rebellion. The Constitution troubles their consciences now. Ladies and gentlemen, the rebels by their course of conduct have made that expedient proper and constitutional, which, if they had behaved themselves would have been wholly inexpedient, improper and unconstitutional—the issuing of that proclamation. It is a war measure. It is a necessity, it is constitutional and right. I say confiscate everything they've got. Emancipate their negroes and drive the last scoundrel of the rebels down into the Gulf of Mexico, as the devil did the hogs into the sea. But I find a class of men in all the Northern States where I have been in sympathy with this rebellion and they might be so and behave themselves; but they go farther—they meddle and throw obstacles in the way of recruiting, and in every possible or conceivable way they attempt to retard the operations of the army and the government.

But, says one, "the war tax!" Where does that cry come from? From loyal men? No. "You are involving us in debt by hundreds of millions which we can never pay off, and a war tax will break me down and ruin me." Examine these men who make so much noise over the war tax, and you will find them a class of hide-bound, stingy, niggardly, no-souled picayune sort of men. [Laughter.] I could take the soul of a man of that sort and make it rattle in the hull of a tobacco seed. [Renewed laughter.] Do they ever contribute anything to their pastor to pay him for laboring for their miserable souls? You never get a dime out of them to be expended in the distribution of tracts, or Bibles. They never give these ladies a dime for the Soldiers' Aid Society, to comfort and console the wounded and dying soldier. When one of them gets a dime, a real ten cent silver piece between his forefinger and his thumb and slips it down into his pocket, if you are a gentleman of keen hearing and listen closely you will hear the little piece singing as it goes down the chorus of an old song we used to sing:

"Farewell! vain world, I'm going home."

I find them in other sections of the country, and other States, organizing new parties. They are getting up a Constitutional Union party. A considerable body of them up here in Michigan organized a third party. Not pleased with these Democrats and these Republicans they said let's get up a third party; a great party which will swallow up these parties like the ram Daniel saw in his vision pushing eastward and westward, northward and southward. It is a little leaven of the old Breckenridge lump, which is at the bottom of this loaf. They understand that perfectly. They are making that sort of movement out in Michigan. What do they propose? I will tell you what they purpose, if you will make them Senators and Representatives. I don't know what they purpose. They purpose to stop the supplies of the army, to annoy and torment the president, and put an end to the war, right or wrong, that they may turn about and come into power again. They lost power in a fair fight. I lost power once. I belonged to the old Clay-Webster Whig school. I went for Bell and Everett, I was beaten fairly and squarely by the Lincolnites, and when I was beaten at the ballot box, I submitted, and at the end of the year, I am ready and willing to try again. [Applause.] I am for standing by Lincoln, the government and the administration. [Applause.] It's all the government we've got. It's our administration. He is our President. Let us hold up his hands and help him prosecute this war. I believe that he is an honest, patriotic and upright man. [Applause.] These men want power again. They want to control the offices, to stop the war and block up the wheels of government. Before I would vote for such a man I would make him define his position, show where he stands and what he is going to do. There is a cat in the meal. They are maneuvering, and plotting, and concocting to plunder and destroy the government. They

[Conclusion on Fourth Page.]

New Advertisements.

☞ For Auction Sales, Amusements, Boarding, Wants, For Sale, &c., See Second Page.

WANTED—Frame House I want to purchase, for a small family, a neatly finished frame house, on leased ground, in North Division, or to be removed. Price to be about $[illegible] Cash. Apply to W. B. STICKNEY, at the office of J. P. [illegible], [illegible] North Clark street. oc27-v[illegible]

WANTED—A Partner with from $1,000 to $1,500 cash capital, to take a further step in a business now in the field. Apply at Room No. 4, 2d floor, Wheeler's Building, N. E. corner Clark and South Water streets, on Monday, Oct. 27, 1862. oc27-v[illegible]

WANTED—An experienced Bank Accountant, well known to business men of this city, desires a situation as Book-Keeper, Cashier or Corresponding Clerk, in a bank, wholesale or commission house. Address for references, P. O. Box [illegible]. oc27-v[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With a Cash capital of $[illegible] or $[illegible], in the Brokerage or Commission Business. There is no risk and the profits are large. The advertiser has some capital, together with superior facilities and connections. Address "Brokerage and Commission," Chicago Tribune Office. oc27-v[illegible]

WANTED—A young man of many years practical experience as book-keeper and corresponding clerk, is desirous of a situation in the above capacity, or any other employment of responsibility. Is well acquainted with the wholesale and commission business. Refers to former employers in this city and others, as to capabilities and character. Address "L." care Box 2[illegible]. oc27-v[illegible]

WANTED—A good second hand Lumber Wagon, for which Cash will be paid. Apply at [illegible] State street. C. C. GARNER. oc27-v[illegible]

WANTED—Volunteer—To go in place of a sick soldier-boy, who fears that he will be unable to join his company. Address L. R. TRAIN, Richland Center, Wis., stating terms, &c. oc27-v[illegible]

WANTED—A furnished room, without board, by a single gentleman, in a respectable private family. Best of references given. Address "H. E. G." Box 3871, P. O. oc27-v[illegible]

WANTED—A Woman to Wash and Iron. Reference required. Call at No. [illegible] West Lake street. S. H. THOMSON. oc27-v[illegible]

WANTED—A good Shipping Clerk. Address "CLERK," Tribune Office. oc27-v[illegible]

WANTED—A Tenant for a house, furnished in good style hot and cold water baths, &c. The rent can be paid by furnishing the owner with board and room; would prefer to rent to a widow lady, or such other person as could establish an hour for meals conforming to my convenience. None but entirely respectable parties, occupying a good position in genteel society, need apply. Address "B. H." care of Tremont House. oc27-v[illegible]-1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife will find board and pleasant rooms (unfurnished) in a private family on the West Side. Location pleasant and convenient. Address Box 3115. oc27-v[illegible]

FOR SALE.—A half scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Will be sold at a discount. Apply to J. BASNET, [illegible] Lake street, up-stairs. oc27-v[illegible]

FOR SALE—The Propeller LADY FRANKLIN,

Built by Banta, classes "A 1 *" for five years from April, 1861. 3[illegible] tons; length, 1[illegible] feet; beam, 2[illegible] feet; hold, 10½ feet. She is too large for her present route.

HAS A FINE CABIN, FULL LENGTH,

Double engines, new double-riveted boiler, made of "N. I. C. H." iron. The boat is hard to beat. For details, enquire of E. M. EDWARDS, or JOHN B. KING. oc27-v[illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine two story Frame Dwelling, with good Barn, on lot 132 by 210 feet, nicely laid out with graveled walks, trees and shrubbery, situated on the west side of Lake View Avenue, about one-fourth of a mile south of Douglas grove, and within good view of the Lake accessible by steam and horse cars. Intended removal from the city is the only object of selling. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 173 State street. oc27-v[illegible]-1w

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO

No. 8 Clark Street, 6 Doors above South Water

This Institution will receive for Saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, married women and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time.

Accounts opened with Corporations, Societies and individuals. Sight Drafts issued upon all the Cities of Europe and Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin.

CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.
L. R. ALEXANDER, Cashier. my19-v[illegible]-1y

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF ISAAC R. HITT & CO., Chicago, Ill., 88 Dearborn-st.

Any officer, soldier, seaman, widow or friend wishing to collect subsistence, Quartermasters, Contractors bills, back pay, bounty, pension or prize money, may address us with stamp enclosed, and receive the necessary instruction. oc27-v[illegible]-1m

GUNNY BAGS.

20,000

Two and a Half Bushel Gunny Bags on hand and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street. oc27-v[illegible]-1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co Partnership heretofore existing between Reel & Smith is this day dissolved.

The business hereafter will be carried on by the undersigned. E. L. SMITH.
Chicago, Oct 25, 1862. oc27-v677-3t

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, North Chicago. Wm. H. Stickney, Office No. 17, corner of North Water and Clark streets.

☞ Justice Stickney is a candidate for re-election, and requests the votes of his friends and all Union men. Election, Tuesday, November 4th. oc27-v671-3t

BOY LOST.—A small boy 5 years of age strayed away from another boy near the Post Office. He wore a dark calico jacket and grey drab trowsers, and a small black cap with a black band of plush around it. Any information will be thankfully received at No. 13 Mohawk street, near Clybourn avenue, or at the office of A. B. MEEKER, foot of N. Market street. Boy answers to the name of FABIE. oc27-v[illegible]

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Lafayette Chapter R. A. M., at the Masonic Temple, this (Monday) evening, Oct. 27th, at 7½ o'clock. H. G. CHASE, Sec. oc27-v681-1t

MICROSCOPES.—Dr. Jno. Phillips, 174 Clark street, has a large assortment of Microscopes, from 100 to 1,000 diameters. Spectacles suited by inspection of the eye. oc27-v[illegible]-1t

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES—ATTENTION!—Every member is hereby ordered to report himself at the armory this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, sharp. E. L. BRAND, Commandant. oc27-v[illegible]-1t

TO PACKERS.

RENDERING DONE ON REASONABLE TERMS,

By JAMES KEARSLEY, Archer Road, cor. of Main-st. P. O. Box 1[illegible]. oc27 v675-1w

SECESH PLAYED OUT.—$50 Reward if it fails. No humbug, but a true reality. Try it and see. Any man can make at least $1,000 clear profit annually, by a new discovery. Sent Free, a large four page Circular, describing the business in full. Enclose stamp to pay return, and address "FRITZ," Box 2[illegible], Pontiac, Michigan. oc27-v674-1m

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at No. 259 Madison street, between Wells and Market. Clairvoyant examinations $1. She also tells the past, present and future. Terms—Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents. Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. oc27-v[illegible]-1m

VOTES,
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Printed at TRIBUNE OFFICE neat, cheap, and on short notice.

MILITARY BLANKS,
CLOTHING RECEIPT ROLLS,
FURLOUGHS,
MORNING REPORTS,
MUSTER ROLLS,
MUSTER AND PAY ROLLS,
SUBSISTENCE BLANKS,

And Blanks of all kinds, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

WM. H. RAND, Supt.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO. THIRD SEASON—1862-3.

A SERIES OF FIVE GRAND

ORCHESTRAL & VOCAL CONCERTS,

Under the direction of

MR. HANS BALATKA.

The Philharmonic Society respectfully announce their Third Series of Concerts, to commence in November next, to be given at intervals of one month, on the same plan as those of last season. With an Orchestra fully equal, if not superior to that of former years, with greater Vocal resources, and a largely increased Repertoire, they will be enabled to give in a proper manner, the choicest symphonical works of Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Schuman, and Schubert, the best Overtures, both classical and popular, English and German Songs, Vocal solos, duos, trios, etc., from favorite Operas, four part songs for male voices, solos for the Piano, Violin, and all the solo instruments, together with new and original transcriptions and fantasias for Orchestra, on themes from popular Operas, composed and arranged expressly for these Concerts by Balatka.

Tickets for the series of Five Concerts, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5; to be had at the Music Stores of Root & Cady, 95 Clark street and H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street; at the office of E. I. Tinkham; and of the Secretary, at 42 Clark street. It is very desirable that those designing to attend the Concerts should at once procure tickets, that the next [illegible] may commence without unnecessary delay, as the first Concert will not be given until the sale of tickets is sufficient to defray the expenses of the entire series.

E. I. TINKHAM, President.
E. B. STICKNEY, Secretary.

Chicago, Oct. 25, 1862.

HAIR BRUSHES

In Wood, Bone, Buffalo, Ivory, Pearl Shell, &c., over 100 different Patterns. The best makes of English, French and American, which, for elegance of material and delicacy of finish, will be found unsurpassed.

SMITH & DWYER,
Druggists and Chemists, 92 and 94 Lake St.

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HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATION

COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific

REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the

BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit,

AND FOR

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, OF BOTH SEXES,

Arrising from Excesses,

Or Habits of Dissipation,

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions of the Face

PALLID COUNTENANCE,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!!

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex,

Or in the Decline or Change of Life!

See Symptoms above.

No Family Should be Without It!

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS

THE GREAT DIURETIC

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES ALL DISEASES

Arising from

Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &C.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in Disease for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE

OF THE MOST

RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER

Will accompany the Medicine.

"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE "NOTICE."

"We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist. Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS!

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS,

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,

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104 South Tenth Street,

(Below Chestnut,)

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations!

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

EVERYWHERE.

Ask for Helmbold's.

TAKE NO OTHER!

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it [illegible]

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CARRIAGE GOODS STORE!

At New York Prices

FOR CASH!

Merchants and Manufacturers are invited to examine our stock of

ENGLISH STEEL SPRINGS,
AXLES, BOLTS, AND BANDS,
ENAMELED AND PAT. LEATHER,
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BEST QUALITY CINCINNATI

Carriage Timber and Wheels,

N. D. HUNTER & CO.,
202 Lake Street, Chicago,

AGENTS FOR

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Burglar & Fire Proof Safes.

WROUGHT IRON

PIPES FOR STEAM,

GAS AND WATER,

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE.

R. T. CRANE & BRO.

102 & 104 West Lake street.

HIGHEST PREMIUM

World's Fair, London, 1862.

The Highest Premium has been awarded for the

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine,

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR,

Now being held in London, England—with the Sewing Machines of the world in competition.

This result is highly complimentary to American genius, and a triumph more noteworthy, considering the public sentiment in England.

This marked recognition of the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE adds one more to the [illegible] scores upon scores of awards which it has received in this country.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent, 108 Lake street, Chicago.

ST. GEORGE'S UNION BALL.

The St. George's Benevolent Association of Chicago, will give a Ball at

METROPOLITAN HALL,

Friday Evening, October 31st, 1862,

For the benefit of the families of Englishmen who have joined the Union army from this city.

TICKETS, One Dollar each, admitting Gentleman and Ladies.

Music by the Light Guard Band.

Tickets may be had as follows:

Mr. Blackall, tea dealer, 99 S. Clark street,
Mr. Joseph Nutter, gunsmith, [illegible] S. Clark street,
Mr. Rich'd Slater, 18 W. Randolph street
Mr. John Offord, Beehive, cor. Clark and Polk.
Mr. [illegible] Cook, glass stainer, [illegible] State street,
Mr. Thos. Cook, Central [illegible] street.
Mr. Thos. E. Poulson, [illegible] Clark street,
Mr. Joseph Sobey, Druggist, 61 N. [illegible] street,
Mr. John Nash, clothier, 34 N. Clark street, and of members of the Society.

WM. BARAGWANATH, Pres.
THOS. E. POULSON, Hon. Sec.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

GO TO

PEUGEOT'S

Great Variety Store,

At 108 Lake Street,

AND BUY

WORSTEDS

At 13 Cents per ounce, FULL WEIGHT.

GO TO

PEUGEOT'S

Great Variety Store,

AND BUY

Two Large Skeins of Embroidery Silk for 5 Cents.

CROSS COTTON, at 3 cts. per skein.
SADDLER'S SILK, 7 skeins for 5 cents.
LINEN CORSET LACES, 2 for 5 cents.
COTTON CORSET LACES, 3 for 5 cents.
PURSE TWIST, 4 cts. per skein.
TIDY COTTON, 30 cts. per pound.
CROCHET COTTON, 7 cts. per ball.
SHETLAND WOOL, at $1,75 per pound.
LONG WHALEBONE, 6 cts. each.
SHORT WHALEBONE, 3 cts. each.
PERFORATED BOARD, [illegible] at 10 cents.
EMBROIDERY CANVAS, at the rate of 60 cts. per yard.
EMBROIDERY LEATHER, at the rate of 80 cts. per yard.
WELTING CORD, at 4 cts. per ball.
STAY BINDING, 4 cts. per roll.

REMEMBER THE PLACE AND NUMBER.

PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
108 Lake Street.

Camphor Ice, Rose Glycerine, Pure English Glycerine, Cold Cream, Amandine, &c.,

All fresh and of the best makes.

SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 92 & 94 Lake street.

CAST IRON

STEAM RADIATORS,

—FOR—

Warming Private Houses.

Manufactured by

R. T. CRANE & BRO.,

102 & 104 West Lake street.

VERY BEST.

We have just received large additions to our Stock of Fancy Goods for Parlor Ornaments, Purses, Portmonnaies. Also, Toilet Goods, English Hair Brushes, Dressing Combs, Perfumery, Cosmetics, &c. &c., which are of the best quality.

Apothecaries and Chemists, J. H. REED & CO., [illegible] Lake street.

SPECTACLES,

FIELDGLASSES, TELESCOPES,

OPERA GLASSES, POCKET COMPASSES,

STEREOSCOPES, &C., &C.

At the Lake street Optician's,

JAMES FOSTER Jr. & CO.,

118 Lake street.

TO DENTISTS.—Scrap Platina [illegible]—For which the highest price will be paid. SAMUEL S. WHITE, [illegible] Randolph street.

SALT! SALT!!—Ground Alum, Turk's Island and Goffe, arriving this week, [illegible]. Also, 400 barrels New [illegible] on hand, for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street.

# The Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1862.

## WHY ELECT SHERMAN?

What will he do? What policy has Mr. Sherman avowed? To what measures is he committed? With whom does he propose to act? These questions, repeatedly put to Mr. Sherman himself, to his organ, and to his party, are to this day unanswered. Are the people prepared to cast overboard a man whom they know to be as true on the vital question as the needle is to the pole, simply because the Chicago *Times* and a miscellaneous herd of fire-in-the-war men denounce him with their unlicensed slang and opprobrious epithets? And having dispensed with the services of Mr. Arnold, are they willing to take his opponent upon the guarantees of his loyalty which the Chicago *Times* offers? Is he to be trusted because the little knot of slave State rebels who gather about the *Times* office, say he is trustworthy? These questions have not been heeded; but they are important, as they comprise all of the matter so far as Mr. Sherman is concerned, and because he has nothing but his pretense of loyalty to recommend him. Every man knows that he will be without influence upon law-making—that he has not the ability to either conceive or comprehend measures of practical legislation, and that his advocacy of any bill, local or general, on the floor of Congress, would, by reason of his blank ignorance and blundering speech, be a great deal more damaging than his negative vote. Imagine F. C. Sherman sitting down in a committee room to write a report. Imagine the weight of his advice on a question of constitutional law. Imagine the influence that his talents would command among cultivated and influential men. Who can do so without a feeling of pity for him, if he should be so unfortunate as to be elected.

His worthlessness as a legislator admitted, we must fall back upon his patriotism and reward him for that. But who says he is patriotic? The Chicago *Times*, and all the secessionists in Chicago—every one of them, down to the meanest specimen of white trash, whom slavery has sent to the free States to earn the bread that was denied him in the South. We confess that we are not satisfied with the testimony. We want somebody to guarantee the guarantors. The course of the *Times* is admitted by everybody to be disloyal and mischievous. We believe its editor to be a malignant enemy of the government, and an active emissary of a party that would overthrow it. And we know that the other prominent leaders, who have assumed to answer for Mr. Sherman's fidelity to the Union cause, are, too many of them, traitors so bold that their treason is every day avowed. Mr. Sherman is a poor tool in their hands. We ask the Democrats of Cook county, who are now and really mean to be loyal, which is the safest—to vote for a man whose policy is avowed, and whose every friend and adviser is above suspicion of disloyal intent, or to vote for Mr. Sherman, a nonenity in himself, because his election is pressed by men whose disloyalty is no longer a matter of doubt?

## GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Without leading our readers into the sin of hoping too much from General Rosecrans, in his new command in Kentucky, we may assure them that he is in dead earnest, and that whenever a decent opportunity for a fight and victory occurs, he will improve it. He is a decidedly anti-slavery man, not perhaps from any humanitarian or philanthropic convictions; but because he has seen enough of the rebellion to be assured that it cannot be put down without striking a blow at its root. In this fact alone we have a sufficient guaranty that he will not do as Buell has done; and in his success in Western Virginia, at Iuka, and at Corinth, in harsh assurances that he will direct the movements of his army with skill, and that, whenever a triumph is possible, he will win it. But it must not be forgotten that he is under others, that his advances will be ordered from Washington, and that upon the temper of the superior authority there will depend the direction, and in a great degree the rapidity of his marches. We hope much, however, from his well known energy and singleness of purpose. His advice to Gen. Halleck and the President will have great weight in their determinations of what shall or shall not be, and we know that that advice will all the while be in favor of the hardest and heaviest blows that can be dealt upon rebel heads.

Gen. Rosecrans has a glorious opportunity. Few men in our national history have had the chance which his bravery and good fortune have won. His army is made up of the flower of the youth of the West. It is abundantly supplied with the materials of war. In courage, in patriotism, and in eager desire to be led against the enemy, he has nothing to ask. It will, in all these things, meet his extremest wishes. Now for the result. We believe it will be all that any patriot dare wish.

## A SOUTHSIDE VIEW OF NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

We commend to the attention of our readers a very remarkable article from the Richmond *Examiner*. It shows what the rebels think of the elections in the North, and it will be read with joy by the Breckinridgers, as an evidence that their labors in behalf of their Southern brethren have been duly appreciated by them. It cheers the heart of the *Examiner* to find a party that will "establish something like sane politics in the Northern States, and render their government amenable to the laws of reason." This is a delicate way of wording it, but the meaning is very evident. The *Examiner* looks upon the whole war as a very insane proceeding, and upon the Union as a very insane contrivance. It knows precisely what the Breckinridge Democrats contemplate, and it hastens to give them words of comfort and encouragement. There is no doubt but that the *Examiner* would heartily approve of the defeat of Mr. Arnold in Chicago, and would rejoice in the election of "Hove in Sherman.

## A CAPITAL SPEECH.

We sincerely thank Gen. Mitchel. Possibly with the exception of Gen. Hunter, he is the first and only one of our commanders in the field, who has had the courage to say one good, brave and honest word to and for the despised negro race. His Christian voice, amid the discord and screechings of hate, prejudice and malevolence, of which the negro is made the object, is as welcome as the hail of the pilot to the mariner buffeting against the winds and currents in a narrow, intricate and unknown channel. He spoke to the emancipated slaves within his immediate command at Hilton Head. Admirable in spirit and in temper, his words were as commendable for their wisdom as for their timeliness and necessity. In a few pregnant sentences, and in words happily chosen for their directness and simplicity, he said: "Stay here where you are. Here is your "home. You have been oppressed; but "now you are free. Be men. Work faith"fully and diligently. Be honest and "truthful. We are willing to aid you; but "you must first help yourselves. As you "deserve so will you be valued. No one "shall abuse you; no one shall tyrannize "over you. We give you a chance. See "now what you may become. We will "be tender with the infirmities that slavery "has developed in you. We shall not ex"pect perfection; but we must have an "effort at well doing. Try men, and you "women, to be worthy of your new con"dition. To the blessing of God we com"mend you!"

Gen. Mitchel is a Kentuckian born and bred. He has been, if he is not now, a slaveholder, and where he is best known he is most distinguished for his "conservatism." But he has the strength of mind which enables him to comprehend the new situation, and he has the native fairness and generosity that make him loathe and hate the slang, the prejudice, the ill temper, and the general devilishness with which this most important of all national questions is usually approached. We thank him for the example that he has set, and if our words could persuade all others to use the wisdom, forbearance and true Christian charity that Gen. Mitchell has shown, the negro question, now so threatening and alarming, would be divested of all its terrors, and the nation would be able to go through the great trial now before it with not one of the evils that threaten its peace if not its very existence.

## THE TRIUMVIRATE.

It has been usually supposed that Generals Halleck, McClellan and Buell formed a triumvirate to which has been given the entire and absolute control of our armies in the field, and that being knit to each other by a community of interests, and by identity of political belief, they would stand or fall together. The supposition is erroneous. It is true that they were *proteges* of Gen. Scott; that, by his advice they were entrusted with commands, and it is unfortunately true, also, that they were by choice and association, pro-slavery men. But the common deductions from these well known facts are errors. We have reason to *know* that Gen. Halleck who presided at Buell's official decapitation, is not much more pleased with McClellan than he was with the man whose headless trunk now lies at his feet; and we believe that nothing but the threatening attitude of McClellan's friends, commencing with the New York *Herald*, and tapering down thence through politicians of all degrees of doubtful loyalty, to the fire-in-the-rear editor of the Chicago *Times*, prevents him from advising his instant removal from the place that he cannot fill. Whatever may be charged upon Major General Halleck in connection with that affair at Corinth, all parties admit that he is a man of brains—that he is immeasurably superior to the men whose names have been associated in popular talk, and we must say, in popular animadversion, with his. We are sure that he would not be at all complimented by assignment to the first place even, of the triumvirate in which he has been made to play so conspicuous a part. And if we mistake not, he will, before a great while, demonstrate by his acts, that he is not at all inclined to submit to the imputations which his supposed companionship has cast upon him.

## TWO ADMITTED FACTS

Every secessionist in Cook county supports Sherman. Not a man whose loyalty is questionable will vote for Mr. Arnold. What do the two facts prove? We ask honest Democrats.

☞ Nothing has caused the tory leaders so much grief and disappointment as the order of the secretary of war forbidding the importation of contrabands into Illinois. They would willingly subscribe enough money to import 500 negroes a day until the election, and scatter them in all the "close and doubtful" legislative and congressional districts. The money could be readily raised from the Democratic contractors from the enormous profits made by them by cheating the government. The fire-in-the-rear editor of the *Times* would head such a subscription paper with $1,000 to bring contrabands into Chicago to operate on the pending election. All that could be squeezed out of him to the war fund was $50, and that beggarly and contemptible sum was given under moral coercion; but present him with a paper to raise money to bring fugitive negroes to Chicago, and he would hasten to put down twenty times fifty dollars. He wants them here to create an alarm among the laboring classes so as to humbug them into voting the tory ticket.

### How the Soldiers Vote.

The soldiers in the Keokuk, Iowa, hospital voted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Republican State ticket | 205 |
| For Democratic State ticket | 31 |
| Republican majority | [illegible] |

### How to Obtain a Pension.

There is no necessity for paying a heavy percentage of the pension to an agent, who often dishonestly makes an intricate case out of a simple one. In obtaining a pension the steps are simple: First, the declaration with two witnesses is made before any court of record, or an officer representing it; second, the certificate of two surgeons as to the injury received or disease contracted, and the degree of disability is necessary; third, the certificate of a commissioned officer having knowledge of the facts, stating time, place and facts.

☞ Negro property in Misouri has depreciated, and it is said to be nearly impossible to sell a slave anywhere in the country for one-fifth the ordinary price, while every other species of property has increased in value. A Ste. Genevive paper reports a stampede of negres from that county. Slaves have long since ceased to be of value in the counties adjoining Kansas. The counties between Kansas City and the towns of Atchison county on the St. Louis side of the river, are said to be patrolled by the enrolled militia to prevent the escape of slaves from inland counties. There were only 1,400 slaves in St. Louis two years ago, and the best judges now estimate that there are less that 500, and these principally old and decrepit house servants.

☞ Two offers have been made to the navy department which are suggestive, if nothing more. Mr. E. G. Nelson, of Colebrook, Connecticut, offers to sell the United States a steamer, now in an Italian port, furnished with every kind of warlike stores, for the sum of $1,100,000. It would be pleasant to know the character of those stores and the region for which they were originally intended. The other offer comes from C. Rogers of London, who offers his invention of a ram with all its appendages, for the sum of $150,000. Why don't the British government purchase this and manifest its neutrality by selling it to the Southern States.

### How Not to Do It.

The great art is ingeniously described by the Washington correspondent of the Nashville *Patriot*. The reader will discover it to be a long and elaborate process. Whether painful or otherwise, depends on individual taste:

The way the government gets its work done is curious. As an illustration, you and your family meet in convention of the whole, and adopt a resolution authorizing the construction of a hen coop in your back yard. You at once appoint me superintendent of the work, putting a thousand or two dollars in bank for me to check on. I get you to appoint my brother-in-law chief engineer. I appoint two of my brothers assistant superintendents, and my brother-in-law appoints two of his brothers assistant engineers—all at your expense. We buy us each a fast horse and buggy, and ride around town, drink hot cocktails, and play billiards, until the bank deposit gives out, when we make out a printed report of twenty-three pages, furnishing you a complete topographical survey of your back yard, and a vast amount of statistical information with regard to the number of hens you are likely to have for the next forty years. We wind up the report with the announcement that the site of the hencoop has been selected, and a call for another appropriation to prosecute the work, which we assure you will be done with "vigor." You place another thousand or two in bank, and we employ 800 hands, at three dollars a day, to transport seventy-five cents' worth of lumber, which costs you, under your management, about ten times that many dollars, to the place of operations, which requires about three months. In the meantime we drive around, and go on vigorously with the liquor and billiards. We then come up with another report, and a demand for another appropriation. With this we get the walls of the structure up, and with one or two more appropriations, and a great many more cock-tails and billiards, we get the thing covered in, and at the end of twelve months, which we very appropriately style our "fiscal year," we put in our formal possession of a ten thousand dollar hen-coop, that any negro carpenter would have been glad to knock up some Saturday afternoon, for a suit of your old clothes.

### A Voice from the Army.

A Douglas Democrat in the 104th Illinois writes home, to La Salle county, an indignant letter concerning the action of his old political associates. He says:

"There are not forty men in our regiment opposed to the president's policy; and I will say farther, that if the La Salle county secessionists were here now, they would be tarred and feathered in three minutes. You have no idea of the change salt pork, hard crackers, burnt coffee and long marches have made in the political opinions of your La Salle county soldiers. They would make an abolitionist of the most inveterate Democrat that ever lived."

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

*The Forged Peace Propositions—A Cabinet Meeting Concerning Them—How Gen. Halleck Detected the Forgery—The Old Question on the Potomac—Has the Army Supplies?—Will the Enemy Force Us to Fight?—A Postscript to Gen. Scott's Letter.*

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1862.

Mortifying, as the facts of the case may be, it is not true, as stated, that nobody was imposed upon by the forged overtures of peace, purporting to come from Gen. Lee to our government, and offering certain commercial advantages from the Southern confederacy, on condition that we recognized and made peace with it. On the contrary, these pretended propositions were brought before a cabinet council, and the question, what to do with them, was discussed. Of course, nobody thought of giving anything but a negative answer; but the question whether to take any notice of them whatever, was under consideration. Subsequently, the document was read to Gen. Halleck, who pronounced it a forgery; first, because of a misuse of technical military terms, such as Gen. Lee never could have been guilty of; secondly, on account of the presence of German idioms, indicating that it had either been written in its present form by a foreigner, or poorly translated from a German original; and thirdly, because the signature was a false one, as was easily proved by a comparison with communications from the same writer, on file in the war department.

Meantime, the rumored contents of this paper, which outsiders, who had an inkling of its existence, naturally supposed to be genuine, were alluded to vaguely in the public prints and used by the agents of speculators for the enlightenment and guidance of their employers in the devious paths of monetary and political gambling. Perhaps, it will be seen when the history of the last fortnight's gold fever shall be written, that telegrams from these gentlemen had some influence upon the progress of the distemper, which baffled those most experienced in the diagnosis of diseases of this description.

Certain mysterious paragraphs in rebel journals, and vague talk in the rebel Congress, doubtless fed the fever and inflamed the "reliable gentlemen's telegrams." And up to this time the forgery has not, so far as I can learn, been traced to its source, which is, however, believed to be a rebel one.

Although Gens. Fitz John Porter and Morrell, who have been here in attendance upon the court, which is engaged in the investigation of the charges against Gen. Martindale, were yesterday ordered by telegraph to return post haste to Harper's Ferry; although the old stories to the effect that a "forward movement" is about to be made still prevail; there is skepticism here. Hope deferred makes many hearts sick of hoping. Every bright day is a sad reminder that winter is approaching and that now is the time to deal the great blow. Partisan journals seek the cause of delay in any but the right quarter. Staff officers who should be well informed, assert that whole regiments are without shoes, that the whole army is in no condition to advance. Agents of the Sanitary Commission write that there is utter want of medical supplies. It appears on inquiry that the surgeon general has ordered an abundance but that transportation has not been furnished. How many of these complaints are well founded, I am not in this lying world and at this distance from the army in a position to know with certainty. I do know, however, that none of these excuses are considered sufficient by the president, the secretary of war or Gen. Halleck; and that they find the cause of the strange delay to obey the imperative orders to advance, given nearly three weeks ago, in the temperament of the major general commanding. I am assured by those who are in a position to know that every requisition which Gen. McClellan has made, including not a few, which, in the judgment of the authorities here, were unnecessary or even worse than unnecessary, has been promptly answered. I happen to know that it is their disposition to give him everything that he may have no excuse behind which to shelter himself in case of inaction or of failure. Every consideration, selfish and unselfish, presses the government to supply the army with everything necessary to enable it to execute its orders to advance upon the enemy, now, while the weather and the roads permit it to do so. I cannot believe that the army is suffering, to the extent represented, through the fault of the administration, and I am unwilling to believe, on the other hand, that it is kept short of supplies by its general for the purpose of keeping it in its present inaction.

A rumor has just reached me that the rebels are crossing the Potomac at Hancock, and that McClellan has withdrawn his whole army into Maryland in order to meet them, and that he will be forced to fight in Pennsylvania. I cannot help hoping it is true.

There is nothing told in the communication from Gen. Scott, published in the *Intelligencer*, which was not known before; and there are some things not told, which are more of a piece with the shorter letter, for the unearthing of which John Van Buren is to be thanked. I am told, for example, that Gen. Scott was most urgent for the reinforcement of the southern forts at a time when Floyd had disposed of the regular army in such wise as to put its use for that purpose out of the question; that he absolutely refused to approve a plan urged by the loyal members of Buchanan's cabinet for reinforcing the forts secretly by the militia regiments of New York, Boston and Philadelphia; that he refused to permit a naval officer, who promised to take the Star of the West into Charleston harbor at any cost to have the command and that he objected to the occupation of Gordonsville by our troops, when they first crossed the Potomac, on the ground that to do so would be to "invade" Virginia. Gen. Scott's unwillingness to make the attack upon Manassas Junction is well known, an unwillingness founded upon reasons of the existence of which he was, perhaps, not conscious himself, other than the alleged probability of defeat; for it is known that he alone of the higher officials here was, throughout that fatal Sunday, until all was over, entirely confident of victory.

I do not wish to do the old soldier injustice. He did good service in the winter 1860 and 1861, and in the spring that followed, and yet I cannot help thinking that we should have been in a far better condition to-day had the general-in-chief been another man than the writer of a letter deprecatory of the subjugation of the rebels to the government they had betrayed and favoring by preference giving permission to our "wayward sisters" to "depart in peace."

## A SENSATION ROORBACK.

### A SECRET SOCIETY STORY SPOILED.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Chicago *Times* publishes a great cock-and-bull story about a terrible secret society in Chicago, that is alleged to control primary meetings, elect delegates and play smash generally. This is about the distance of time before the election that it trots out its stump-tail roorbacks. I propose to spoil the present one, and oblige it to invent another for the entertainment of its readers. In the first place, it is true and was never denied, that a number of those who disapproved of Long John's course on the New Constitution, organized together to defeat his nomination for Mayor. Their meetings were private so far as practicable, in order to keep his spies out. John's headquarters were at Jackson Hall and he too had a club organized to promote his nomination, to which his opponents were not invited. The contest was a sharp one between the rival clubs. It was diamond cut diamond. John is no greenhorn, and the men that undertake to head him off have to get up early and travel fast.

Well, after as close and exciting a race as I ever engaged in, the anti-Wentworth men came out about half a length ahead. As soon as John's friends found that he was beaten, they turned in and helped to nominate as weak a ticket as possible, and on the day of election, voted for Sherman and the Democratic ticket, in order to make doubly sure of defeating the anti-Wentworth side of the Republican party. John had his revenge. His opponents had one triumph and he had the other. The account is considered squared, and each faction has paid what it owed the other. The anti-Wentworth club which the *Times* so fancifully portrays, dissolved by mutual consent the day after the spring election and no longer exists.

This brings me down to the "secret circular" published in the *Times*, which reads as follows:

[Private.]

(No Date.)

SIR: The disasters of last spring are believed to be attributable to the unpopularity of our Hall, and the imprudence of some of our members.

It is thought best to organize at a new place, as delegates are soon to be chosen, and to invite but a few of the old members at first, and then admit none others until properly passed upon.

The presiding officer at the last meeting is alone authorized to give you the time and place; and you are strictly exhorted to communicate with no one on the subject, as similar notices are sent to all whose attendance is desired at the organization.

The above has been sent to several hundred persons. It was concocted in the *Times* office and is a "sell," and rather a stupid one. The very first sentence exposes the fraud: "The "disasters of last spring are believed to be "attributable to the unpopularity of our "Hall." What hall? The *Times* says Harmony Hall; but there it detects itself. The club did not meet at Harmony Hall. Long John knows where it met, and who were its members, as he managed to get two or three of his friends into the club, who reported to him regularly, all that was said and done. On the other hand, the club managed to inform themselves tolerably accurately of what transpired in the rival club at Jackson Hall. The long and short of the whole matter is, that it was a faction fight between the Wentworthites and the anti-Wentworthites, in which both sides got whipped, and have since cried quits. The president's proclamation furnishes a platform for all patriotic men to stand on, no matter what faction or party they formerly belonged to. In this spirit the convention on Thursday met and worked. There never was a fairer elected set of delegates by any party in the county of Cook, and no convention ever held in this city acted more independently or harmoniously. The old feuds were forgotten, the hatchet was buried out of sight and a ticket was nominated of the best and strongest men, all things considered, that it was in the power of the convention to find. Several of Wentworth's warmest friends in past contests, and several of his strongest opponents in former times, are on the ticket; but no man was nominated with any reference to past faction quarrels. The terrible crisis of our country overshadows such puerilities. The presence of an awful danger to our Union and institutions brings loyal men together, irrespective of former feuds, factions or parties which divided them. No [illegible] lies in the tory *Times*; no exhumation of the mouldering remains of past contentions will detach earnest men from the support of the Union ticket, and no inventions of the enemy will be allowed to find dissensions and divisions. United we stand.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

## To the Voters of Ogle County.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 21, 1862.

To the Editor of the Ogle County Reporter:

My attention has been called to a communication in your paper of week before last inquiring if I had accepted the Republican and Union nomination for Congress for this district. I had supposed that where a candidate was nominated by a convention, unless he publicly declined the nomination, it was everywhere understood that he accepted it. The nomination unanimously tendered to me, was tendered unsolicited by a convention composed of as loyal and patriotic men as ever assembled together for such a purpose. The fact that I am now canvassing the district, appealing to all loyal and patriotic men of all parties to rally around our noble president and support him by every means in their power in putting a speedy and effective termination to this accursed rebellion, is a pretty good evidence that I have accepted the nomination.

I wish to say to my friends in Ogle that I have not much time to be with them before this election. Since my nomination, and in fact since the adjournment of Congress, my time has been almost wholly occupied in aiding to raise volunteers, visiting our soldiers in the field, looking after their interests and administering to their wants. I have thought that the patriotic fathers and mothers of your county who have sent their brave sons to the battle field to uphold the honor and glory of our flag against the perfidious assaults of rebels and traitors, would be better satisfied to know that I was watching the interest and administering to the comfort of those so near and dear to them, instead of being engaged in a merely political canvass. But I beg leave to say to all my friends in the county—say to the honest, intelligent and incorruptible farmers of the county, the men who for ten years have sustained me as their representative with a devotion and a constancy that makes my heart beat with the strongest emotions of gratitude, that if again elected as their representative no exertions shall be wanting on my part to serve them, and to fully and correctly represent their interests and their wishes in the halls of Congress. Not only that, but I shall hope to serve all my constituents in any and all business they may have before the departments at Washington, in the way of obtaining pensions, arrears of pay, bounty, &c., due on account of military service, thus saving them much trouble and expense.

I shall support, to the fullest extent of my ability, the administration of our beloved President Lincoln in all measures deemed by him necessary to speedily crush out this hideous rebellion. Above all, I shall support, without reservation or qualification, that great and statesmanlike measure—the proclamation—which strikes the shackles from the slaves of rebels after the first day of January next, unless they return to their allegiance. I shall stand by the legislation of the present Congress; by the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; by the bill prohibiting slavery in all the territories of the United States; by the bill confiscating the property of rebels in arms, believing that the property of the traitors who have brought on this bloody and wasting war should pay the expenses of it, instead of the loyal citizens of Ogle being taxed for that purpose.

Permit me to admonish the friends of the administration and the Union in the county, that great efforts are being made to re-establish the old Buchanan and Breckinridge Democracy and break down Mr. Lincoln in his own State. These efforts take all the various shapes that can be devised by the ingenious and unscrupulous men who helped to foist the Buchanan administration into power; that administration which betrayed the country into the hands of traitors. Beware of all the "dodges" that may be invented to get your votes away from the candidate supporting the administration and the country in this time of its greatest peril. We have a State ticket to elect, and don't let that be overlooked by any divisions on other candidates. The effort is to "divide and conquer." Therefore, I say to the Republican, Union, loyal voters of Ogle, "forewarned, forearmed." Let the glorious prestige of the county be upheld and maintained against all assaults, either open or covert, so that all the men who voted for Mr. Lincoln for president can, after the election, point proudly to the record, and say that "Old Ogle" never falters. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

P. S.—Our friends should look particularly to their votes on the day of election, and see they have the right ticket.

## WHAT ARE YOUR POLITICS?

### A Business Man's Letter.

The following letter was never intended for publication, but was called out by the inquiry casually appended to a business letter from one of our merchants to his correspondent in the country, "*By the way, where do you stand politically?*" We think that our readers will agree that the party addressed gives a good reason for "the faith that is in him:"

PORT BYRON, Ils., Oct. 23, 1862.

R. W. Smith:

DEAR SIR: You ask me where I stand politically. This is easily answered. At the first booming of rebel cannon at Fort Sumter, regardless of all past political associations, and indifferent as to where future events might lead me, I then felt, and yet feel that it was my duty to use what power God had given me to sustain the government, and do all I could to assist in putting down and crushing out forever this wicked rebellion.

It is not for me to halt, criticise and discuss nice constitutional questions, while this gigantic rebellion is progressing, and rebels are inhumanly butchering, hanging and imprisoning your and my neighbors and friends. I have a sort of general idea from bible and profane history in what manner wars have been conducted, and that war, to destroy both the enemy and his property, upon all and every occasion. I am not prepared myself to march up and face the rebels, while they hold the constitution in their left hand, and slay me with the right, neither will I ask my neighbors so to do; but with all due deference to the views of some our Northern politicians, I must say that I think a year's campaign in the field, and perhaps imprisonment in some loathsome rebel dungeon, would very greatly modify their views upon nice constitutional questions as to slavery.

Interpret, the seeming results of the late elections differently from many. If they appear to condemn the administration at all it is for the reason that it has not done enough to strike down treason and crush rebellion, rather than too much. Tampering will answer no longer, if we would exist as a nation, it has been indulged in too long. All the means that the constitution, the usages of war and God has given us must be used, and used speedily and vigorously if we would conquer rebellion, and if not so used rebellion will conquer, or if a peace is proposed they will dictate the terms not us, and have France and England to back them. In the latter event does any sane man suppose they will stop short of controlling the mouth of the Mississippi River, and are we of the northwest prepared for that in order to save slavery to "our dear brethren South" as Gov. Seymour, Judge Allen and the lesser lights term them? I believe as much as I believe I exist, that if Judge Douglas, whom I warmly supported, had been president, that he would have crushed this rebellion long since; he never adopted any half way measure. If slavery stood in the way of saving the Union, I believe he would have swept it from existence at a breath. When he said there was no "neutral ground to stand upon; that in this great struggle there could be but two classes—patriots or traitors," he meant just what he said. Times have not changed since. Rebellion means now what it meant then, and still exists in all its hideous deformity. It has become very common to call all persons abolitionists who support the president's proclamation. Well, be it so. What does the proclamation propose to do? It proposes to preserve the Union at the expense of slavery; nothing more—nothing less. It has not set free one single slave, nor can it, by its terms, until the first of January next; and then, if those in rebellion against the government will lay down their arms and become loyal citizens, not a hair of slaves' head shall be touched. It is optional with them; the onus is upon them, not the president. Well, suppose they refuse to comply, as they no doubt will, they then say to us and the world that they will fight this rebellion to the bitter end. And shall we, in that event, for fear of grating upon the tender nerves of some constitutional stickler, shrink back and fail to strike a blow that will reach the vitals of rebels, when these same sticklers know full well that the blow is not struck through the constitution, but over it, under, and by virtue of, the war power as old as the world. The war power gives the president as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, the authority to destroy property, tear up railroads, burn and demolish buildings, seize your house and convert them into hospitals, but the constitution does not. If I am a loyal citizen I will be compensated for my property; if I am a rebel I *will not and should not be compensated*. By the consternation manifest in rebeldom, the proclamation has evidently struck the jugular vein of treason—and why in the name of Heaven should we of the North step forward to bind up the wound and nurse it into full strength again that it may still strike its deadly blows at our lives and liberties and our national existence? Again the proclamation says to treason at the North that it must be done. If a person is loyal and devotes his energies to the support of his his government, no order or proclamation will molest him, but lip service will no longer pass current for patriotism.

Entertaining such views I cannot vote for any man, howmuchsoever I may esteem him personally, who would vote to shorten the executive arm one jot or tittle in putting down the rebellion. The cry of executive assumption has no terrors for me.

JAMES A. BELCHER.

### The Indians in Minnesota.

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Press* is furnishing that paper with a series of articles on the mode of dealing with the Indians in that State. He says, in his latest communication:

The Sioux war has relieved the government from all treaty obligations. Every bit of such parchment is shrivelled to ashes in the fires kindled by the savages themselves. *Forfeiture* is the word, well spoken by Governor Ramsey in his late message, and by Senator Wilkinson in a letter of October 7th, to Hon. G. K. Cleveland. The Winnebagoes, as is now ascertained, are parties to crimes which work a similar forfeiture; and even the Chippewas, by overt acts instigated by Hole-in-the-Day, stand at the mercy of the Government. Thus is presented a clean sheet—*tabula rasa*—on which the government can write two words—punishment and expulsion!

☞ The Western Sanitary Commissioners at St. Louis, are now making liberal provision for taking care of sick and wounded soldiers during the winter. On the recommendation of the medical director, the government last July abandoned the finest hospital building in the West to save $300 per month. It could not be refitted and placed in as good a position as it was when given up, for $10,000.

## GOVERNMENT VESSEL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

### FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 23.]

Last night, a few minutes past 9 o'clock, a fire was discovered on board the schooner Elener, Capt. D. Townsend in the employ of the government, which was lying at anchor in the North River, in front of and a short distance from the Canard Dock. The deck being loaded with hay, the flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few moments the vessel was enveloped in one entire sheet of flame. The fire department of Jersey City and of the lower districts in New York, turned out, but were unable to render any assistance, and for some time no information could be gathered as to the name of the vessel, or whether there was any persons on board. Several small boats from vessels in the vicinity were seen flying around, and finally one of them came ashore with the captain, 1st and 2d mates, the steward, and one of the crew, the latter badly burned about the face, hands, and feet. The injured man, whose name is Lewis R. Hickmen, was taken to Mercier's drug store, in Montgomery street, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was conveyed to the New York Hospital.

When the fire broke out there were nine persons on board, consisting of seven persons belonging to the vessel and two passengers, all of whom were in bed at the time. Their names were as follows: In the after cabin—Capt. D. Townsend; first mate, James Jones; second mate Benjamin Loveman, and the steward, John Sopers; in the midship-house, adjoining the galley, Charles Cavalier, Joseph Cramer, and Lewis R. Hickman, crew, and Robert Blank and Frank ———, passengers.

As soon as the alarm was given, the captain, two mates, and steward seized what clothing they could, and running out, lowered the small-boat from the stern and escaped.

One of the passengers rushed out from the midship-house, but it being surrounded with burning hay, and the flames leaping high into the air, he gave way and fell back. Hickman, barefooted, bareheaded, and but partially dressed, then rushed past him and dashed through the flames, and although badly burned and nearly suffocated, succeeded in making his way on to the jib-boom, whence he was taken in a small boat. He saw nothing of his four companions, and there is no doubt but that they perished in the flames.

The vessel was in the employ of the government, and was to have sailed for Fortress Monroe, to-day, with 80,000 brick, 500 brls of cement, about 800 bales of hay and a quantity of coal.

The Elener is 279 tons measurement, was owned by T. Kunyon, Capt. Townsend, and others of New York, and was valued at $12,000, and it is thought there was no insurance.

The origin of the fire is not known. Some of the deck hands on the Jersey City ferry-boat Gregory, which was crossing the river when the fire broke out, say that it was caused by the bursting or falling of the signal lantern.

For a time great apprehension was felt for the safety of vessels lying in the vicinity, owing to the high wind and the danger of the burning vessel getting adrift. She was held fast by the cable and burned to the water's edge.

### Rebel Views of Northern Elections.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 18.]

Many anxious moments have passed since the commencement of the war. The fortunes of a nation have several times seemed to depend upon the turn of a single chance. Yet it is doubtful whether any period has yet occurred more burdened with suspense than the present.

A large portion of the Northern people evince the disposition for a return to the ordinary ideas of civilized society. If they can prove themselves sufficiently strong to secure their own safety, they will establish something like sane politics in the Northern States, and render their government amenable to the laws of reason. Under these conditions it is possible to see a termination to that carnival of the devil now in full blast over the North American continent. But if the movement is shortly crushed out, measures will certainly be taken by the abolitionist tyranny to prevent a recurrence of such menace to their power by measures like those through which the leaders of the first French revolution maintained their hold on a nation long disgusted with their crimes.

This is the matter to be decided at the next elections in New York and other Northern States, now close at hand. If the men whose bold attempt to recover the ordinary liberties of an Anglo Saxon people can elect their candidates, and so establish the fact that they constitute a majority, the tyranny at Washington will be rapidly reduced to insignificance. We know how quickly the mass of the people in the Northern States, and indeed every where else, rush to the winning side, and we have no doubt but that Lincoln and Chase will have no other supporters of their usurpation, after such a defeat, than the abolitionist fanatics who were wont to vote for Gerrit Smith and Garrison in the old elections of the United States. A reaction of public opinion, as irresistible as the tide of the sea, would be swiftly commenced; the principles on which American government is founded would reappear, and the instincts which have animated the race, with rare and temporary exceptions for a full thousand years, would resume their sway over the conduct of the nation. Then, and then only, will it be possible to stop the torrent of blood, and reduce the present war of extermination to an ordinary issue of arms.

It is difficult to believe that the majority of a people sprung from free nations, and having at least a large admixture of Anglo Saxon blood, can be resolutely beat, and deliberately decided, on government at home not less absolute than that which Russians proffer to freedom, was the concomitant perpetuation of a war abroad, such as the subjects of Ghengis and Timour could only delight in hitherto. The people of the United States have given, in the last two years, every evidence necessary to prove that they are such a people. But, as the reader now sees, some bold men have dared to utter to their land the words of freedom, law and order, once most familiar to the ear. We shall soon know whether these words have still an echo; and we may well listen anxiously, for on the answer depends the duration of this war.

### Thoroughfare Gap.

[Correspondence from Gen. Stahl's Division.]

There are not any gaps in the Virginia mountains more wonderful than the Thoroughfare.

The immense Bull Run Mountain seems cleft in twain as if by some mighty power. The way is scarcely wide enough to admit of the passage of a wagon. To an immense height, on each side, rise huge piles of limestone rocks, from whose crevices spring a thousand fountains, whose plashing upon the rocks beneath is echoed ten thousand times. Huge trees form an immense canopy in the heights, rising one above the other. The sun smiles but in few places in the dark passage.

The bottom of the Gap is filled with rocks and mud, and it seems scarcely possible to a novice in mountain wonders that either horses or vehicles could pass the tortuous, rough and dark labyrinth. But it was done this morning. The advance guard, led by Stahl and Wyndham, is followed with the rush of artillery and horsemen. The occasional reflection from the bright brass twelve-pounders, and the tremendous rumbling of the wheels, tells us that they are rapidly passing through the awful defile.

The clatter of thousands of hoofs and the clanking of the sabres echo with such force as to be painful to the ear. But onward press the gallant band; in a few moments the "old flag" emerges into the glowing sunlight, followed by a host of brave fellows, the echoes of whose shouts burst forth with a stupendous roar from the depths of the Gap. The passage is made rapidly, and every one breathes freer as he thinks the usually cowardly enemy have not this time made the Gap a mighty tomb for many of them.

## FROM MISSOURI AND THE BORDER.

A correspondent of the Dubuque *Times* writing from Acadia, Mo., says Gens. Schofield and Totten are there, and Gen. Blount is within ten miles with 4,000 Indians. The entire effective force, including the aborigines, at present encamped in the immediate vicinity does not fall far short of 25,000 men. The writer adds that it is rumored that a force of rebels variously estimated at from 25,000 to 50,000, is congregated at Cross Hollows awaiting their approach. It would not be at all surprising if another battle of Pea Ridge, bloodier than the first should be on the tapis.

—Nine guerilla prisoners, who had violated their paroles, were led out and shot at Palmyra, on Saturday, the 18th, by order of General Merrill.

—A young man informs the Platte *Conservator*, that when he left Independence, Friday, Col. Pennick was retreating to Kansas City, fearing an attack from Quantrelle and Cockrell, who had a force near that place estimated at about 2,000. Quantrelle still occupies that county, and it seems no efforts can dislodge him.

—A band of guerillas visited the southern border of Ste. Genevieve county on last Saturday night, and stole some horses, and took prisoner Capt. Adair, of the enrolled militia, and some five or six members of his company.

—The Kansas City *Press* (the only paper now published in the town,) was suppressed on Saturday night last, for publishing treasonable articles. The proprietors have, however, been permitted to continue its publication by the Provost Marshal of that city, their articles being submitted to his inspection previous to publication.

—The redoubtable Quantrelle had made an attack on the contraband regiment at Barnesville, running the members into Missouri, killing some of the officers and taking others prisoners.

—A few days since Livingston, a guerilla leader, with some seventy-five followers, was in the vicinity of Carthage, Jasper county. They mobbed Nims Hood, who was attempting to enroll the militia, and drove him out. Boland, a guerilla captain, is hovering in the vicinity of Bower's Mill, in Lawrence county, with seventy-five men in his gang, who have been killing and plundering the loyal citizens. Dock Doyle, with about fifty followers, has been operating in Dade county. He was attacked a short time since by Capt. Morgan of Melleville, who captured five horses, a number of guns, and Hoyle's sword and overcoat.

—The Leavenworth *Conservative* of the 22d says that Quantrelle again invaded Kansas on Saturday night last, killing three men about eight miles south of Shawneetown, and destroying their wagons. Three companies started from Paola in pursuit, and as they are infantry companies, and Quantrelle has nothing but cavalry, the prospect of catching him is exceedingly brilliant.

—Latest report says there is an ample garrison at Fort Scott to protect it from all enemies who may threaten it, whether they be civilized or savage, and no danger need be apprehended for the safety of the fort.

☞ Eleven States will hold their annual elections in November, to-wit: Louisiana on the 3d, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota and Delaware on the 4th, and Maryland on the 5th.

## MATTERS AT NASHVILLE.

[From the Louisville Journal, 23d.]

Dr. A. F. Whelan, who has been compelled to resign from the 11th Michigan on account of ill health, has reached this city from Nashville, which place he left on Sunday. He has favored us with the files of the Nashville *Union*, which contain the latest news from the blockaded capital of Tennessee. There is no lack of amusement there; on Saturday there were seven entries to a running match on the race track, and a mule race of a single mile dash; the theatre is open, with Miss Constantine, Miss Duffield, Wilson, Wright, and members of the 19th Illinois give their Zouave drill as an *entre acte*; M'lle. Camille Urso, the violinist is there, and announces a musical entertainment, to which the *Union* calls attention, saying she is truly a musical enchantress, and her bow is as potent as the wand of Prospero, which bade the Æolean harp of Ariel fill the balmy winds of the enchanted isle.

"With many a tone
To mortal minstrelsy unknown."

But still the city is encircled with squads of cavalry, which have destroyed bridges and rendered foraging very difficult. The main rebel force is about seven miles out, near the Insane Asylum, and strongly fortified. They make attacks on the advance and rear guards of foraging parties, but never attempt the centre, as their principal object is annoyance. The communication with this city is almost entirely cut off, and in consequence of the interruption of the business of the pay department of the United States service at that point, caused by the exertions of the guerillas who have been aided and countenanced by their good rebel friends within the city, the laborers on the public works cannot be paid. To prevent their families from being subject to want and suffering, Gen. Negley has ordered that a number of "gentlemen who have evinced a public spirit by subscription or active support to the Southern confederacy, shall be required to advance to the United States government the sums set opposite their names, to be receipted for by Captain Morton," who will apply the money to the payment of the workmen employed by him as chief engineer.

The *Union* says that a few days since, when the family of Gov. Johnson, consisting of his wife, daughter, two sons, and son-in-law arrived at Murfreesboro on their way to Nashville, with a pass and guard assigned them by the war department at Richmond, Forrest, who was at Murfreesboro, refused to let the party pass his lines, swearing the confederate war department had no authority over his lines, and that "if Jesus Christ were to come from heaven he shouldn't pass his lines." It was only after the intercession of prominent secessionists that the party was allowed to proceed to Nashville. Forrest has thus settled one point decidedly, and that is that he disclaims all connection with the confederate army, and acts only as an independent freebooter. He of course cannot claim the protection and treatment of a prisoner of war, if he is ever captured.

The trick resorted to by rebel sympathizers there, of fabricating groundless reports relative to military events, designed to stir up and feed sedition and treason, is of course repeated by the disloyal citizens of Nashville. One of these rumors was that a courier had reached headquarters from Gen. Buell, stating that his force had been cut to pieces. To put a stop to such daring mendacity, it is officially announced that the circulation of such falsehoods is a grave offense, subjecting their authors to the severest military punishment, and that all persons found guilty of fabricating these malicious falsehoods will be dealt with as traitors, spies, and enemies of the public safety.

A party of guerillas seized a bundle of late Louisville and Cincinnati papers on Friday, and burned them, the news contained in them being very unfavorable, we suppose. The *Union* feelingly says; "The man who would stop a fellow creature bringing a late newspaper to Nashville ought to be burned up, poisoned, hung, drawn and quartered."

### KENTUCKY ITEMS.

[From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 23d.]

Col. Bruce took possession of Russelville, the other day, with 1,500 cavalry. His whole force numbering over 6,000, it thinks, is probably there before this time.

—The bridge at Falmouth was completed last evening, and the trains will pass over it to-day. Two more bridges (Robertson's and Keller's) have to be rebuilt before the cars can run to Cynthiana. Between the latter place and Lexington there is but one bridge (Stoner) burned. It is thought trains will commence running regularly to Lexington in the course of ten days.

—The Nashville railroad is in good order as far down as Mitchellsville, with the exception of that portion damaged by the rebels at Valley Creek, although trains do not run below Bowling Green. The trestle work at Valley Creek will be completed to-day, when the connection will be unbroken hence to Mitchellsville, ten miles beyond Franklin. The work of destruction at South Tunnel, near Gallatin, was well planned and fully consummated by the rebels, and it will require time and great labor to repair it.

—On Sunday last, Gen. Crittenden's army corps was at camp Wildcat, Gen. McCook's corps was encamped within two miles of Crab Orchard, and Gen. Gilbert's corps was on the march in a southwesterly direction. Gen. Kirby Smith's rebel forces are said to have been at London on Sunday.

[From the New Albany Ledger, Oct. 22.]

—John Morgan, with his command, made a narrow escape from Elizabethtown on Tuesday morning. Gen. Boyle had information of his presence at Elizabethtown, and immediately ordered Col. Day, of Illinois, with a force of 1,200 men, to proceed to Elizabethtown by railroad and make the capture. Major Compton accompanied Col. Day in the capacity of a volunteer guide, Col. D. being unacquainted with the topography of the country. At Muldrough's Hill, to the astonishment of all, the whistle of the locomotive sounded, and the train, with the brilliant head-light burning, stopped upon the top of the hill, where the light could be plainly seen to Elizabethtown, and the arrival of the troops certainly known. Major C. suggested to Col. D. the propriety of covering the head-light with blankets, and of moving the train with the least possible noise. He also suggested that the forces at once disembark, and be divided in such a manner as to approach and surround Morgan's camp, and take him by surprise. Being a civilian, of course shoulder-straps paid no attention to his suggestion. The result was that Morgan got away.

Major Compton finally, at the suggestion of Col. Day, accompanied by another civilian, started out to reconnoitre Morgan's situation. They had proceeded but a short distance when both were captured, and, each mounted behind a cavalryman, were soon in Elizabethtown, where they were at once conducted into Morgan's presence.

Previous to the arrival of the prisoners, Morgan had robbed the post-office, and the mail bags, and a large amount of mail matter lay scattered about Morgan's room. Morgan told Major C. that he had made a good haul of "green-backs" out of that little operation.

After being closely questioned, the prisoners were put under guard in Morgan's room, where they remained till the celebrated thief left the town. Morgan, says Major Compton, was greatly alarmed lest he should be captured. In questioning Major Compton his voice trembled, and he betrayed every evidence of alarm lest a large federal force was pursuing and would surprise him.

He spoke of Dumont's pursuit of him, and the reported fights at Lawrenceburg and Versailles as the richest jokes of the season. He says that Dumont's troops threw a few shells at some eight or ten of his stragglers, but that no one was hurt.

About three o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, a few companies of Col. Day's command entered Elizabethtown. But unfortunately all of Morgan's men had left by this time, with the exception of about twenty five. These boldly dashed through our lines and escaped, with only one wounded and two or three taken prisoners.

### MILITARY ITEMS.

The Cairo *Gazette* of the 22d notices the transit of the 109th Illinois regiment, Col. Nimmo, which arrived there Sunday evening, and continued to Columbia, Ky. This is an Egyptian regiment, raised chiefly in Union county, and is pronounced the finest body of men in size and appearance that ever passed through Cairo.

—Col. Dickey's 4th Illinois cavalry, are at Trenton, Tenn., and have been recently reinforced by forty recruits. At the same place are also, the 7th Tennessee infantry, 123d Illinois infantry, battery of four guns, three companies of Col. Hankins' Tennessee cavalry, about 200 men, and ten companies of the 4th Illinois, about 300 fighting men. Probably 2,000 effective men, besides the artillery.

—The 33d Illinois (Normal regiment) is at Arcadia, Mo., near Ironton.

—Col. Starkweather, 1st Wisconsin volunteers, commanding brigade, has forwarded to Gov. Salomon a copy of his report to Rousseau. The brigade went into action 2,189 strong and lost in all 680 men, of which the two Wisconsin regiments lost as follows: 21st Wisconsin, killed 41, wounded 101, missing 15, prisoners 21—total 178. 1st Wisconsin, killed 56, wounded 130, missing 4—total 190.

### GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

There is nearly $80,000,000 of counterfeit confederate scrip in circulation in the rebel States, and that the Charleston banks have about $7,000,000 which was "shoved," as counterfeiters call it, upon them, by some shrewd scoundrel.

—Acting paymaster Fay has been compelled to institute proper precautions to guard against the swindlers who attempt to draw money from the treasury on forged papers. He has his room so arranged that a party presenting documents can in no wise escape if they prove not genuine, and a large number of operators are continually being caught and placed in confinement.

—A Baltimore marine list of the 22d reports the arrival of the beautiful ship, Mary Caroline Stevens, belonging to the American Colonization Society. She will sail thence for Liberia on the 12th of November with freight and emigrants, and many missionaries also take passage in her.

—The schooner Triumph, has arrived at New York from Newbern, N.C., and brought ten contrabands, whom the captain picked up at sea in a small boat. They are a hard-looking set and have apparently suffered from exposure and hunger.

—The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is again in navigable condition through to Cumberland. All the breaks and damages caused by the rebel invasion have been repaired, and boats laden with coal and produce are now arriving in Georgetown. The damage done by the confederates is estimated at $50,000.

—In the counties of Pennsylvania where the draft has been made, the trade in substitutes is very brisk. Prices range from $75 to $300. The supply is plentiful at $150 to $175. An agent, who visited New Jersey to purchase substitutes there, was arrested by order of Governor Olden, and committed to prison on the charge of having violated the State laws.

—General Lockwood has [illegible] two hundred and fifty of the four hundred [illegible] freed by [illegible] of their liberation. He made the [illegible]

themselves the witnesses of the fact that these slaves were employed in throwing up earthworks for the rebel forces in that region.

—A few days since a secessionist at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, was rode on a rail. He was then conveyed home, but his mother refused to receive him, as he was a traitor, and not worthy to enter the house. She told the boys to take him down South and give him to Jeff. Davis. She has two sons in the service of the United States, and regarded this fellow as a disgrace to the family.

—There are no less than two hundred soldiers' widows per day applying for pensions to the appropriate department at Washington.

—James Buchanan's immediate organ, the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, has within two weeks belched forth a communication full of the foulest treason. It called Jeff. Davis "the saviour of his country," and said that, as he has "been faithful over a few things, he shall be ruler over many things."

—The following is the distribution of one active fleet:

| | No. of vessels. |
|---|---|
| Potomac Flotilla | [illegible] |
| East Gulf Squadron | [illegible] |
| Western Flotilla | [illegible] |
| North Atlantic Blockading Squadron | [illegible] |
| South Atlantic Blockading Squadron | [illegible] |
| West Indies (at present) | [illegible] |
| East Indies | [illegible] |
| Mediterranean | [illegible] |
| Pacific | [illegible] |
| West Gulf Squadron | [illegible] |
| Special service | [illegible] |
| Coast of Africa | [illegible] |
| Total in 1862 | [illegible] |
| Total in January, 1861 | [illegible] |
| Increase | [illegible] |

—Thomas Tileston has submitted to the New York Chamber of Commerce a proposition in favor of reducing the rates of passage for European emigrants to this country, with a view to increase the number of laborers here—as a counteractive to the "strikes" and has stirred up a hornet's nest about his ears. But some such measure of relief must come.

—An inebriated Ohio cavalry soldier, returning from Kentucky, called upon Adjutant General Noble, at Indianapolis, a day or two since and asked for transportation. General Noble responded that he had no authority to furnish transportation to any but Indiana soldiers. "There is," says he, "no provision for Ohio soldiers."

"D—n it!" said the soldier, "I don't want provisions. I managed to get enough to eat in Tennessee and Alabama, and I guess I can do it here."

The wandering soldier thought it was something good to eat.

—Mr. Allen L. Howe, livery stable keeper at Dedham, having written to Commissioner Boutwell in respect to the tax on coaches, has been informed that "it was clearly the intention to tax each carriage of a livery stable keeper separately and irrespective of his license."

—The officers of the rebel army are not allowed to display themselves in uniform in battle or to ride, unless it is necessary for the performance of their duties. The fatality among the officers has rendered necessary this precaution, which should be imitated on our side.

### Further Details of the Burning of the Blanche.

[From the New York Tribune.]

A letter received from Havana by a merchant of this city confirms the statement published by us yesterday in all its particulars, with this essential difference, however, that the ship Blanche, instead of coming from Matamoras, a Mexican port on the south side of the Rio Grande, took out her clearance at Matagorda, on the coast of Texas, north of that river, in possession of the rebels. The Blanche was therefore engaged in a contraband trade, and as such was liable to be seized by our cruisers.

The only difficulty grows out of the fact of her being in Spanish water, and under the protection of the Spanish flag, when she was assailed by the Montgomery and her cargo burned by the crew of that vessel.

☞ The one vice of official jealousy has already done more damage to the success of the federal cause than an army of 100,000 rebels could have done.

## General Notices.

**PURE SPIRITS.**—Fine Pure Spirits of any required proof, manufactured and for sale in quantities to suit the trade by
A. F. CROSKEY,
oc25-v654-3t 51 and 53 South Water street.

**CIDER VINEGAR.**—A superior quality of Vinegar,
MADE FROM OLD CIDER,
Warranted pure, for sale to the Wholesale Trade by A. F. CROSKEY,
oc25-v654-3t 51 and 53 South Water street.

**HIGHWINES.**—Parties desirous of purchasing
Small or Broken lots of Highwines,
Will always find a supply at A. F. CROSKEY'S,
oc25-v654-3t 51 and 53 South Water street.

**CHAMPAIGN.**—50 cases of
"PRINCE IMPERIAL"
And genuine "GREEN SEAL" Champaign, now in store and for sale by A. F. CROSKEY,
oc25-v654-3t 51 and 53 South Water street.

**WHISKYS.**—I offer for sale the following celebrated brands of
OLD WHISKYS, Viz:
Overholt's Monongahela, From one to five years.
R. & T. Mears & Co's Old Rye, very fine.
S. T. Suit's Bourbon, 1854, '56 & '60.
Bowen's Rye, two and three years old.
oc25-v654-3t A. F. CROSKEY, 51 & 53 S. Water-st.

**RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS**—Especially adapted for army and country sales; good reliable time; will run and keep excellent time; have fancy colored hands and beautifully engraved dials; the letters standing in relief. [illegible] They are sold by the case, containing six, of different designs, as follows: Engraved, per case of half dozen, $[illegible]. Engraved and electro gilded, per case of half dozen [illegible]. [illegible] soldiers. Send in your orders early. Address [illegible]
GAINS WHEATON,
Box 4355, S. E. corner Nassau and John streets,
oc1-v606-1m NEW YORK CITY.

**ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.** RECEIVER'S OFFICE, Chicago, Illinois, Oct. 17, 1862.
Notice is hereby given to all owners and holders of vouchers for wood furnished the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company, signed [illegible] for which payment is ordered in a decree of the United States Circuit Court, for the Northern District of Illinois, [illegible] that the money [illegible] paid on said vouchers has been deposited in said Court, and by its order will be paid and distributed to claimants or their attorneys on presentation of the proper vouchers to the undersigned. JAMES ROBB,
oc18-v480-1m Special Receiver.

**AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS,** SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 22, 1862. The Sycamore Bank, Sycamore, has this day filed in this office an [illegible] of the appointment of [illegible] Doolittle, Banker, Agent, for the redemption of its circulating notes in the city of Chicago, pursuant to the provisions of Article 2nd of an Act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1857.
oc24-v688-3t JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

**AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS,** SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 24, 1862. The Grundy County Bank, Morris, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of [illegible] Doolittle, Banker, Agent, for the redemption of its circulating notes in the city of Chicago, pursuant to the provisions of Article 2nd of an Act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1857.
oc24-v717-3t JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO RESIGN GUARDIANSHIP.**—To all whom it may concern:—Public notice is hereby given that I, Rudolph Mugely, Guardian of Frederic [illegible] Peter Joseph [illegible] and [illegible] Mugely, minors, will at the November Term, A. D. 1862 of the County Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1862, apply to be discharged from such guardianship of said minors. RUDOLPH MUGELY, Guardian, &c.
Chicago, October 18th, 1862.

**OFFICE OF THE GARDEN CITY MINING COMPANY,** Chicago, October 23d, 1862.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Garden City Mining Company, held this day, an assessment of fifty cents per share was levied on the capital stock of said Company, payable on or before the 3d day of November, 1862, at [illegible] No. [illegible] Lake street.
J. P. VALENTINE, Secretary and Treasurer.

**MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the city of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November, 1862, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Commissioners.
Joseph Price, Secretary.
Chicago, Oct. 18, 1862.

**STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.**—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Insurance and Trust Company will be held at their office in Chicago, Illinois, at two o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1862.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.
Chicago, October 24th, 1862.

**A GOOD DRY GOODS BUSINESS FOR SALE.**
The stock of Dry Goods and Lease of Store No. 283 South Clark street.
Apply to either of the undersigned,
LEVI ROSENFELD,
M. M. GERSTLAY,
ELIAS GREENEBAUM,
Executors of Est. F. Mandel, deceased.

**SALT.**
[illegible] sacks Turk's Island Salt, and [illegible] GROUND ALUM, for sale by GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.

**GROCERS ATTENTION!**
Large shipments of
NEW YORK APPLES
Are being received at No. [illegible] South La Salle street, which will be sold cheap for cash.

**FOUND**—On Wednesday evening a Dark Bay Mare, with Buggy, Harness, &c., which the owner can have by calling on C. TOMBS, at Wicker's Distillery, North Division.

**TO EXCHANGE FOR BUILDING LOTS**—[illegible] acres of valuable Timber Land in Pike County, Pa., and two large Brick Dwellings. Address Post Office Box [illegible].

**50 BAGS SALTPETRE FOR SALE** in lots to suit purchasers, by [illegible] & FOSTER, [illegible] South Water street.

**RIVER LOT**—80 feet by 180, near [illegible]

**VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES** Cleaned out [illegible]

## Wanted.

**WANTED**—A sound, business Horse, Buggy and Harness, for cash. Address, with price, [illegible] 111 Lake street.

**WANTED**—By a gentleman and wife, a furnished room with first-rate board, in a central location. Address Post Office Box [illegible].

**WANTED**—A situation by a lady who understands all kinds of Sewing, Millinery and Embroidery preferred, and is able to teach Music. She can furnish her own sleeping room, and has no objection to go in the country. Reference is given. Address "T. L." Post Office Box [illegible].

**WANTED**—A good Photograph and Ambrotype Artist, as an Assistant Operator. Address W. R. BOWMAN, Peru, Ill.

**WANTED**—A tenant for a medium sized Dwelling House (ten rooms) to very first, all furnished, to a person without children. Possession November 15th. Address Post Office Box [illegible].

**WANTED**—By a young married man, a situation in a Grocery and Provision Store, or in any business that a man can get an honest living. Is willing to work, and has had five years' experience in the grocery business. Good reference can be given to his employer two or three hundred dollars. Address "W." Tribune Office.

**WANTED**—The subscriber, who is thoroughly competent and experienced in all the duties of a Sexton and Collector, desires an engagement with one of our City Churches. He is well posted in the arts and importance of heating, lighting and ventilating public buildings, and feels confident of giving entire satisfaction. In these respects; and also as a collector of pew rents, in which he has had much experience. For reliability, promptness and efficiency, he can give the best of city references. Address SEXTON, Tribune Office.

**WANTED**—A first rate Cook, Washer and Ironer. References required. Apply at No. 300 Indiana street.

**WANTED.**—100 men wanted for the First Regular Cavalry, (the old First Dragoons.) Recruits—Volunteers who are now serving can also be enlisted for this Regiment, (see General Orders No. 154, War Department, Oct. 9th, 1862). For information concerning pay, bounty, &c., inquire at the office, 204 South Clark street.

**WANTED, 500 AGENTS,** to sell the largest, best and cheapest PRIZE PACKAGES in the world, containing one of our great combination checker-boards, chess men and checkers, and Hoyle's rules for the game of chess. A novel and an interesting package in great demand among the soldiers. Send for Circular. C. M. DUNN & CO., 132 Clark street, Chicago.

**WANTED**—A situation by a middle aged man, in some respectable business, who has had five years experience in the Grocery business, and is not afraid to work. Good references given and can come well recommended. Address "T. J." Tribune Office.

**WANTED**—A young, handsome, prepossessing and well formed lady to travel as an assistant in a light, agreeable and remunerating business. To one fond of traveling and seeing the world, this is a fine opportunity. Single person preferred. Address "TRAVELER," Chicago Post Office.

**WANTED**—A gentleman and his wife, with one child, desire to obtain board with a private family, or with one where there are but few boarders. A large room or room and bedroom will be required. Location not over ten minutes walk from Central Depot. Address, stating terms, "E.," at this office.

**WANTED,**
**JOB PRINTERS.**
We want two EXPERIENCED JOB PRINTERS IMMEDIATELY. DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, 40 Clark street, Chicago.

**WANTED.**—Two hundred Cavalry Horses wanted at the West Side Sales Stables, corner of Canal and West Washington streets, for which the highest prices will be paid. J. D. BECKETT.

**WANTED**—A situation as Entry Clerk, Book-keeper or Copyist, by a person desirous of a permanent place rather than a large salary. Has a good knowledge of the Hardware business. Address "B." Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

**WANTED**—In a Lumber and Grain Business, in a country town in Illinois, an efficient, worthy man, quick and accurate in figures and capable of keeping accounts in a simple form. A man from the country preferred. Address "Lumber Merchant, care of Adams House, Chicago, Ill." until October 28th.

**WANTED.**—Agents wanted in every town, both LOCAL and TRAVELING. To good men we will pay [illegible] dollars per month and all expenses. Address, with stamp enclosed, GREAT WESTERN AGENCY COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

**WANTED**—Agents. Our great
NEW PRIZE PACKAGE,
Now ready and in wonderful demand.
A decided NOVELTY, unlike any other package ever sold; contains a greater variety of STATIONERY and more new and useful articles; splendid JEWELRY, and one of our great combined CHECKER BOARDS, CHESS MEN and CHECKERS. $15 per day made easy.
☞ Send for circulars and be convinced.
C. M. DUNN & CO., 132 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

**WANTED**—Canvassers to solicit Subscriptions to New and Popular Illustrated Books. The highest commission paid ever offered in the West. Also a few Lady Canvassers wanted. Apply to C. J. WARD, 126 Lake street, Chicago. Agent for London Printing and Publishing Company.

**WANTED**—Ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-Off Clothing; also, second-hand Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry, for which I will pay the highest price. Please call on MORRIS PFLAUM, 51 Wells street, or address Post Office Box 1151. Ladies attended by Mrs. PFLAUM. The above is also for sale at 21 Wells st. cor. between Randolph and Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED**—$800 or $1,000 for two years, on good improved Evanston property, a good house with nine rooms, and a stable, all in good fence, only one block from the Railroad Depot. Parties desiring to loan money, may address "Property," Tribune Office, Chicago. N. B.—Would sell on reasonable terms.

**WANTED**—Eight or ten good Coopers can find permanent employment and good pay by applying to HIRAM WALKER, Windsor, Canada West.

**WANTED.**—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1663. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office.

**WANTED**—Agents to canvas for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 158 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 305.

**WANTED**—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office,
Situations for Domestic Help.
No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or by addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3365.

**WANTED**—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. Where agents wanted sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 3809 Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED**—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants with good city references, at the Employment Office, No. 105 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1609. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

**WANTED**—Agents. Now ready the NEW HISTORICAL WAR MAP. Price 25 cents. Package. The Map is [illegible] and printed in twelve sheets of good paper, twelve envelopes, 1 pen and holder and one handsome prize of jewelry. No package put up in this country of any [illegible]. Agents wanted. [illegible] H. LANDON, Agent, No. [illegible] opposite the Tremont House. Post Office Box 4421.

**WANTED**—Gentlemen, Ladies, or returned Soldiers wishing a pleasant and profitable Agency, requiring a small capital, and which nets a large profit, will find CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL a neat and useful article (and no humbug, and for marking linen the cheapest and best in use.) One dozen, by mail, sent on receipt of $1.00 or sample pencil, terms, &c., 30 cents in stamps. Samples of marking one stamp. Address E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Post Office Box 31.

**WANTED**—Hardware—The advertiser having had eighteen years experience in all branches of the jobbing and retail trade of Hardware, Iron, Stoves, &c., and had traveled three years in all Chicago and Western [illegible] would like a situation as manager of a country concern or clerk in the city. Can produce unexceptionable references as to character and capacity for business of any kind entrusted to him. Address "B." Post Office Drawer 4/11, Chicago.

**AGENTS WANTED**—From $50 to $100 per month is made and "no humbug" in circulating the latest volumes of Headley's History of the GREAT REBELLION, published in both English and German languages, with over sixty first class steel engravings. Address, stating experience, and enclose a stamp to E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 121 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Box 4077.

**WANTED**—One purchaser in each township for AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $10 to $30 profit per week is made by each machine. This machine will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Gloves, Mittens, Fancy Hosiery, Stockings, &c. We will give one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in one township, which will enable them to get the price paid for the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every large family will require one. Price, $45. Secure your township. For circular with sample of work enclosed, call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED—AGENTS**—Male or Female—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell a Mechanical Improved method for Cutting Ladies Dresses, Boys Clothing, Saques, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars inquire at A. KOHLER'S Offices, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 3335, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED.**—AGENTS, SUTLERS, NEWS DEALERS,
PEDDLERS ATTENTION!
War Maps,
Lloyd's New United States Map,
Price fifty cents. Sent to any part of the country on receipt of price, post paid.
Stationery Packages,
16 different styles;
The best and cheapest put up in the West.
BROWNLOW'S GREAT BOOK.
Retail price $1.25. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.
PORT FOLIOS, INK, INK STANDS.
☞ Over 6,000 New Maps just received. Agents send stamp for circular. Address,
E. B. LANDON, Agent,
[illegible] Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

**AGENTS.**—A new good [illegible] [illegible] country. A profit of from $3 to $15 per day [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible] CHICAGO.

**WHISKY BARRELS FOR SALE.**
200 Empty Whisky Barrels.
For sale by H. H. SHUFELDT,
No. 68 South Water street.

**POTATOES.**—We are selling from the Michigan Central cars,
[illegible] POTATOES.
[illegible] H. P. STANLEY.

## Auction Sales.

**WM. A. BUTTERS &** [illegible]
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office, No. 46 [illegible]

**BY WM. A. BUTTERS &** [illegible]
AUCTIONEERS.
Catalogue sale of [illegible] Drawers, Wool Socks, &c. [illegible] DAY and FRIDAY, October [illegible] Rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn [illegible] the sale. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS [illegible]

**FURNITURE, BOOKS &** [illegible]
AT AUCTION.
On Tuesday, Oct. 28th, at [illegible] the Salesrooms of GILBERT & SAMPSON [illegible] Lake street, Parlor, Dining-room and [illegible] great variety. Books, Stoves, &c. [illegible]

**LARGE CATALOGUE** [illegible]
[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers [illegible]

**GORE, WILSON & CO.**
54 LAKE STREET
Auction trade sales [illegible]
BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible]
We offer to the country trade [illegible] Boots, Shoes and Brogans [illegible] and THURSDAY, at 9½ A. M., prompt [illegible] GORE, WILSON [illegible]

**ALONZO HASTINGS**
GENERAL AUCTIONEER
And Commission Merchant
Rooms, Nos. 192 and 194 Dearborn [illegible] Washington, Portland Block [illegible]
Consignments [illegible] given.

## Amusements.

**McVICKER'S THEATRE**
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance [illegible]
Engagement of the Popular Tragedian
MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR
MONDAY Evening, Oct. 27th, will be presented Proctor's great Drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS
Or, THE JIBBENAINOSAY.
The Jibbenainosay [illegible]
Roaring Ralph [illegible]
Tellie Doe [illegible]
The entire Company in the cast. [illegible]
GRAND DANCE [illegible]
To conclude with the Roaring Farce of
MAN AND TIGER.
Mr. Splasher [illegible]
Bob Buskin [illegible]
☞ Several sterling pieces in preparation.

**MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY,** Corner of Clark [illegible] [illegible] The appointments of the Academy [illegible] and complete, the teachers are competent, attentive and will spare no pains to give entire satisfaction. A competent lady teacher will assist [illegible] devote especial attention to the ladies [illegible] classes. The late dances will be [illegible] dances systematically taught. Weekly School Soirees, Tuesday evening [illegible] The Academy (which has been [illegible] fitted, and is the largest and most elegant [illegible] can be rented one evening in the week [illegible] private parties. J. EDWIN MARTINE.

**G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,**
314 Wabash Avenue, between Adams and [illegible] Class open at all times for beginners [illegible] CHILDREN'S CLASS every [illegible] Parents only allowed as visitors. [illegible] Tuesday night for scholars and friends [illegible] sons admitted except those introduced [illegible]

## For Sale.

**FOR SALE**—A Rare Chance [illegible] stock, fixtures, lease and good will [illegible] established and good paying Grocery Store [illegible] in the best business part of the city. [illegible] For particulars inquire at 180 South Clark [illegible]

**FOR SALE,**
1,000 MOLASSES BARRELS
New Barrels made from seasoned White [illegible] For sale by WM. LANG, corner of Michigan [illegible] streets. Post Office Box 789.

**FOR SALE**—WAGON T[illegible] one and two gallons iron bound [illegible] barrels, the best and cheapest article [illegible] wagon and railroad axles, tanners [illegible] machinery generally. Liberal terms [illegible] For sale by GEORGE C. KING [illegible] Sole Agents for Manufacturer of W[illegible] No. 128, Wabash [illegible]

**FOR SALE**—A new lot [illegible] Haven, Bridgeport and New Jersey [illegible] and Buggies, on consignment, will be sold [illegible] cash. Also, a second hand Fox Wagon [illegible] at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Carriage Repository [illegible] Market street, near Washington. H. B. HIL[illegible]

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—Lots No. nine (9), ten (10) and [illegible] Block numbered three (3), and Lots [illegible] in Block numbered four (4); all in Bates [illegible] Wentzer's Addition to Chicago. One or [illegible] dollars will be paid in exchange for [illegible] ty on the South Side. Apply to G. B. K[illegible] and 47 Lake street.

**FOR SALE**—Second hand Carriages for sale. One six-seated Rockaway, style and slightly worn. One [illegible] four seated Buggy, top'd. Wagon, [illegible] and Harness. Apply at [illegible] Livery Stable, 46 and 48 Wabash avenue [illegible]

**FOR SALE**—A first-class [illegible]
Situated 51 miles from Chicago
On the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R[illegible] miles from Bristol Station.
Containing 301 acres of perfectly dry [illegible] ding 31 acres of heavy timber, adjoining [illegible] sales of grain on [illegible] last 25 years. The buildings [illegible] 200 full bearing apple trees, besides [illegible] plums and grapes. Convenient to [illegible] stores, &c. Half the value [illegible] for a term of years, and the [illegible] be taken or approved good property [illegible] YOUNG, Bristol Station, Kendall County [illegible]

**FOR SALE**—Lands. To [illegible] ing Farms in Vineland, THIRTY MILES [illegible] southerly by railroad. RICH SOIL.
Fine Crops to be seen growing.
Twenty acre tracts at from $25 to $35 per acre [illegible] within four years.
Good Business Openings—Good [illegible]
Hundreds are settling and making improvements. [illegible] ply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master [illegible] Cumberland County, New Jersey. [illegible] Papers containing full information will be [illegible]

**FOR SALE**—Large H[illegible] Lot on Hubbard street, near Milwaukee [illegible] adapted for a boarding house; $1,800. [illegible] corner of Wolcott and Pearson streets [illegible] place, very cheap. Two good lots [illegible] avenue, at a low figure. House and [illegible] street, near Lasalle. House and Lot [illegible] near Peoria street. Good residence [illegible] street, near Desplaines; a rented and [illegible] North avenue, near Larrabee street [illegible] avenue, near North street. [illegible] ERNST PRUSSING, No. 4 Exchange [illegible] Clark and Washington streets. [illegible] at a low rate of interest.

## To Rent.

**TO RENT**—A fine country residence, nine miles from [illegible] Road, a quarter of a mile from [illegible] house contains thirteen rooms, [illegible] attached. A considerable [illegible] with the house, [illegible] For further particulars [illegible] adjoining the premises, or of [illegible] Board of Trade Building.

**TO RENT**—A First-class Dwelling, situated on [illegible] Wabash and [illegible] Rent [illegible] Improvements, [illegible] or Land Agent, Room No. 4 Metropolitan [illegible]

**FOR RENT OR SALE**—FURNITURE—I wish to sell [illegible] ately my residence in the village of [illegible] house is for [illegible]
Convenient and Well [illegible]
The ground contains [illegible] beautiful [illegible] a fine view of the Park North [illegible] small fruit and shrubbery [illegible] given immediately. [illegible] ward streets, Chicago.

**TO RENT.**—I shall have [illegible] occupancy on or about November [illegible] ings, situated on the corner of [illegible] ris streets. They have good [illegible] improvements, all [illegible] at my office. E. H. BRYANT [illegible] Building, opposite Tremont House.

**TO RENT**—Grain and Warehouse in the city of Milwaukee [illegible] ker street, a conveniently situated [illegible] Elevator and storage capacity for [illegible] wheat and 3,000 barrels of flour [illegible] 150 feet front on Milwaukee River [illegible] November. Apply to T. W. GOODRICH [illegible] & E. S. HUNTER, Chicago.

**TO RENT**—Two new [illegible] and Basement Brick House [illegible] Wabash avenue, near [illegible] Improvements, [illegible] tion given November 1st [illegible] FURINGTON, No. [illegible] & SCRANTON, [illegible]

**TO RENT**—New and [illegible]
PIANOS.
A large assortment of [illegible] wholesale and retail. [illegible] [illegible]

**TO RENT AND FOR** [illegible]
PIANOS AND MELODEONS
Allowance made for hire if [illegible] instruments repaired. [illegible] I do not rent to go [illegible] WM. H. PR[illegible]

## Boarding.

**BOARDING**—Several [illegible] rooms, furnished or unfurnished [illegible] families. Inquire of [illegible] GLASS & CO. [illegible]

## Lost.

**LOST**—Receipt No. [illegible] No. 48, dated October [illegible] [illegible]

**$5 REWARD**—Lost [illegible] [illegible]

**STRAYED**—From [illegible] [illegible]

## Auction Sales.

**W^M. A. BUTTERS & CO.** [illegible]

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. [illegible]

FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c. AT AUCTION. On Tuesday, Oct. [illegible]

LARGE CATALOGUE [illegible]

GORE, WILSON & CO. 54 LAKE STREET. [illegible] BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible]

ALONZO HASTINGS, GENERAL AUCTIONEER And Commission Merchant [illegible]

## Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences [illegible]

Engagement of the Popular Tragedian MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR [illegible] MONDAY Evening, Oct. 27th, will be presented [illegible] NICK OF THE WOODS; Or, THE JIBBENAINOSAY. [illegible] GRAND DANCE. [illegible] To conclude with the Roaring Farce of MAN AND TIGER. [illegible]

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, Corner of Clark and [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. [illegible]

## For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance [illegible]

FOR SALE, 1,000 MOLASSES BARRELS [illegible]

FOR SALE—WAGON TA[illegible]

FOR SALE—A new lot of [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE [illegible]

FOR SALE—Second hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class [illegible] Situated 51 miles from Chicago [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lands. To [illegible] Fine Crops to be seen growing [illegible]

FOR SALE—Large House [illegible]

## To Rent.

TO RENT—A fine country [illegible]

TO RENT—A First-class [illegible]

FOR RENT OR SALE [illegible] Convenient and Well [illegible]

TO RENT.—I shall have [illegible]

TO RENT.—Grain and [illegible]

TO RENT—Two new [illegible]

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. [illegible]

TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELODEONS [illegible]

## Boarding.

BOARDING—Several [illegible]

## Lost.

LOST—Receipt No. [illegible]

$5 REWARD—Lost [illegible]

STRAYED—From [illegible]

## Special Notices.

[illegible] formerly of James' [illegible] New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago, and [illegible]

To the afflicted of all Classes. [illegible]

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. Grey, Red or Rusty Hair instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st., New York. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! [illegible] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, A sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. [illegible]

To the Nervous of both sexes. [illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES. DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES. [illegible]

Price $1 00 per Box.

[illegible]

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. [illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]

## Real Estate.

RECEIVER'S SALE. $100,000 WORTH Of Desirable Residence Property IN THE WEST DIVISION. [illegible]

DAVID J. LAKE, WM. OSBORN.

$40,000 OF REAL ESTATE to trade for Dry Goods, [illegible]

G. T. GILBERT.

## Educational.

FRENCH CLASS.—A class of [illegible]

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS. [illegible]

A [illegible] EDUCATION with [illegible]

[illegible] TAXES FOR 1862. [illegible]

## Medicine.

### THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE, CHEROKEE CURE.

AN UNFAILING CURE for Weakness, Impotency, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, Obstructed and Difficult Menstruation, and all Diseases caused by deviating from the course of Nature.

By the use of this "CURE" all improper discharges are removed.

Either sex contemplating marriage, should reflect that a sound mind and body are necessary to promote connubial happiness.

The listless, enervated youth, the over-worn man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness, will ALL find immediate and permanent relief from the use of this great

INDIAN REMEDY.

To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid we would say:

**Never Despair! The "Cherokee Cure" will relieve you after all Quack Doctors have failed!!**

It deals with disease as it exists, not only striking at the very seat and removing the causes upon which it depends, but it rebuilds the broken constitution, carrying life and health through every vein and WEAKENED ORGAN.

The "CHEROKEE CURE" is put up in a highly concentrated form—the dose only being from one-half to one teaspoonful, three times per day. One bottle rarely fails to effect a permanent cure, no matter how long the disease may have existed.

It is safe and pleasant in taste, but immediate in action! IT CONTAINS NO MINERAL POISON, but is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, in the form of a delicious syrup.

For particulars, get a Circular, FREE, from any Drug Store in the country; or write the Proprietor, who will mail FREE, to any one desiring the same, a full Treatise, in pamphlet form.

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, everywhere.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor,
No. 6 South Fourth Street,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

**SMITH & DWYER,**
No. 94 Lake street,
Wholesale and Retail Agents.

## Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of GEORGE B. DAVIS & CO. has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Davis can be found at his Nursery at Harlem, on the Galena Railroad, eight miles from the city, where he has a large variety of Plants, Shrubberies, &c., for sale at low prices.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of G. O. R. DAVIS & CO. [illegible] JAMES MORGAN. Chicago, October 6, 1862.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties are authorized to settle the affairs of said firm. A. S. CHADBOURNE, GEO. F. WETHERBE. Chicago, October 1st, 1862.

The business will be continued under the name and style of Geo. F. Wetherbe & Co. GEO. F. WETHERBE & CO. Chicago, October 1st, 1862.

## To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until the 28th day of October, 1862, for supplying the United States with cattle on the hoof. The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, D. C., in six lots, viz:
1000 head on the 10th day of November,
1000 head on the 16th day of November,
1000 head on the 5th day of December,
1000 head on the 15th day of December, and
1000 head on the 15th day of December.

Each lot must average 1,300 pounds gross weight and no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross weight. Heifers and Bulls not wanted.

Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be retained until the contract is completed.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes or other Government funds.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contract, or when the bidder is not present to respond to his bid.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees. The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.

Bids to be directed to COL. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and state of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES. UNITED STATES ARMY, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. ARMY, Chicago, Ill., October 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 28th day of October instant, at 12 o'clock M., of that day, for supplying troops stationed at Camp Douglas with Fuel, Forage and Straw, for the period of six months from the first day of November, 1862—the same to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

The Corn to be of good merchantable quality. The Wood to be of good merchantable quality of beech, hickory or maple.

The Oats to be of first quality, delivered as required. The Hay to be of first quality upland, well cured, and delivered in bales, and the Straw to be good, clean and fresh.

All Proposals must be accompanied by the certificate of at least two responsible sureties, with their written signatures, thereby agreeing that they will enter into sufficient bond with the bidder, should the contract be awarded to him.

The name of the article proposed must be endorsed on the outside of the envelope.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

The subscriber reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not satisfactory in all particulars.

J. A. POTTER, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

## Chicago Water Works.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—All owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the distributing water pipes of the Chicago Water Works are laid, are hereby notified that the Board of Public Works has assessed the amounts to be paid as water rents or assessments for the half year commencing November 1st, 1862, and ending May 1st, 1863; and in the case of buildings on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley through which water pipes shall have been laid during the six months preceding the first of November next, the amounts to be paid as water rents or assessments for the period commencing with the date when such pipe shall have been laid and ending May 1st, 1863; and that the same water rents or assessments will be due and payable on the first day of November next at the office of the Board of Public Works, room 15, Court House.

By order of the Board of Public Works,
A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.
Chicago, October 16th, 1862.

## Business Cards.

**W. J. LAURENCE, DENTIST,**
Office, 89 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Dr. L. has had fifteen years experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices.

**JAMESON & HIBBARD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**
Office 69 Clark street, corner of Randolph street.
JOHN A. JAMESON, H. N. HIBBARD.
H. N. HIBBARD Notary Public.

**DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hospital Customhouse street, New Orleans, La. Established in 1850,**
Has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures Old Chronic and Recent Diseases. Has the testimonials of the Medical Faculty, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Consultations invaluable. Office open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

**DR. WALTER HAY,**
No. 85 South Clark Street,
CHICAGO.
Office Hours—8 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 P. M.

**ERNST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT,**
No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.
Loans negotiated on real estate security.

**PAPER.** PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of [illegible]

**J. S. KIRK & CO.** SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS. [illegible] Nos. 13 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

## Cabinet Furniture.

**BABCOCK & PEEK,** 171 RANDOLPH STREET. Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. [illegible]

# The Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1862.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

### LADIES' LIST.

**A**

Allen J T mrs, Allison R H mrs, Allen John capt mrs, Adams R mrs, Adams Kate mrs, Allen Polley Ann miss 2, Ambrose Emily mrs, Andrews Joseph mrs, Andrews Eleanor H miss, Anderson Gertrude miss 2, Archard Eliza miss [illegible]

**B**

Bangs Helen M mrs 4, Bailey Carrie E mrs, Barnum Lizzie P mrs, Barrett Jane E mrs, Baker Mary mrs, Benjamin J mrs, Bailey A M mrs, Baker Libbie mrs, Barnard R G mrs, Baxter Susan miss, Bates G B mrs, Beecher Annie mrs, Bell J M miss, Beden E L miss, Bennett L [illegible], Berger Elizabeth mrs, Berry Mary J mrs, Berwick Annie mrs, Benson Myra miss, Bridell Mary mrs, Bloomfield Eliza miss, Blanchard Jane A mrs, Blanke Martha mrs, Boghell Eliza miss, Bodwell Lottie miss, Bowman J L mrs, Boyden F N, Bowman Ada mrs, Boyce M mrs, Bradley Fred mrs, Brewer Ann miss, Bradish Henrietta miss, Brown M W mrs, Bradley Alice mrs, Bristol Mattie miss, Bridgewaters Cordia mrs, Briggs Adie mrs, Bradwick Hattie miss, Brooks Fuller mrs, Brophy Mary Ann, Brown C G mrs, Buckingham E Mary miss, Burton Anna mrs, Butler Ada, Butler O S mrs [illegible]

**C**

Cahill Ellen miss, Camberline Eveline A miss, Canter Sarah mrs, Cambell Alvi C mrs, Campbell Alvs mrs, Carroll Eliza miss, Caulk Annie miss, Cassidy Ellen M miss, Castor Laura E miss, Chapman Henry mrs, Chase Mary L miss, Chadbourn Alex mrs, Chesbrough E A mrs, Chartars Ellen mrs, Chase Geo B mrs, Chapin G M miss, Churchill Susie E miss, Chickles Wilhelmina mrs, Clark Mary mrs, Clark Victoria miss 2, Coe Louisa B mrs, Cogswell Fannie E mrs, Cole Emma mrs, Collins Emeroy mrs 2, Colby Abraham mrs 3, Cogan Mary mrs, Conners Bridget, Conner Catharine miss, Comstock Emeline mrs, Conner Sarah miss, Corcoran Mary E mrs, Cornell Jane mrs, Cox J mrs, Coughlin Catharine mrs, Coughlin Mary miss, Cronin Mary miss, Craine Betsy mrs, Crosby Eliza mrs, Craig Eva miss, Cunningham Mary E mrs, Cushing Hattie D mrs, Coren Mary miss, Cunningham Owen mrs 2 [illegible]

**D**

Davis David G mrs, Day mrs, Denbery Annie, De Golyer mrs, Dean Fred mrs, Dennis mary mrs, Dillingbaugh A miss, Dewes Jane M miss, De Puy Elvira M miss, Delaney Julia M miss, Duke Sophia miss, Dickson M E mrs, Dickson Mary Ann miss, Dickenson S S mrs, Dickson Fillie miss, Dixon Mary A miss, Doing Margret, Dodwell Annie miss, Dodd Hannah F mrs, Dougherty Betsy miss, Dooley Wm mrs, Douglass Frank miss, Dunham A H mrs [illegible]

**E**

Eckert Lang miss, Eiklen J A miss 2, Ellison Catherine miss, Ellithorpe Sarah miss, Elkins mrs, Eldon Almira T miss, Everts Adeline mrs

**F**

Fourtheur Anna H mrs, Fay Rosa miss, Farrell Bridget miss, Ferguson Carrie miss, Ferguson Jennie miss, Ferry Emeline mrs, Fitzpatrick Kate C miss, Fin Mary miss, Fitzgerald Joanna miss, Fitzhenry Margret miss, Fisher Rosa mrs, Fisher Caroline miss, Flannelly Bridget miss, Fleming Ann, Fore Ellen A miss, Foote H E mrs, Fuller Sylvia J mrs, Frazer Eliza miss, Fry Esther miss, Fry Geo mrs, Frosts to the misses

**G**

Gale Eliza mrs, Garrett Jennie mrs, Gerghty Mary miss, Gamble Martha mrs, Geraty Annie miss, Gallup S S miss, Gaylord Emma A mrs, Galloway Wm B mrs, Gallagher Mary Ann miss, Gay Rebecca mrs, Guilbault Mary mrs, Glennon Ellen miss 4, Glessner Barbara mrs, Gibbs E miss, Going Carrie P miss, Godfrey Mattie G miss, Grant Eliza mrs, Greifch Mina miss, Grier Matilda mrs, Gregory mrs, Gubbins Geo mrs, Guzler Julia miss, Guesbeck A mrs dr

**H**

Ball S A miss, Ball E D mrs, Ball C E miss, Ball A A miss, Beasley Mary mrs, Bandy M A mrs, Hancock mrs, Harbridge Harriet miss, Hart mrs, Harding Ann miss 2, Harris mrs, Harman Ann, Harmon Sona miss, Hartee Ellen mrs, Hathaway M J mrs, Haven Froney miss, Hays Emma mrs, Bayes Catharine mrs, Baynes Jane mrs, Hawkins Anna miss, Haynes Catharine mrs, Hoyt M E mrs, Heafy Mary mrs, Henlin Lizzie mrs, Henshaw Grace mrs, Herbert Patrick mrs, Herrick S A mrs, Highmond Carrie miss, Hicks E L mrs, Hirn Apolonia mrs, Hill Emily mrs, Hill S T mrs, Holmes Sarah miss, Hobson mrs, Holland Mattie miss, Hobert E A mrs 2, Hopkins O D mrs, Hover Martha mrs, Hopkins M S mrs, House Christiana miss, Hoxela Valleda mrs, Hudson Nellie miss, Hudson C mrs dr, Hearn mrs, Hunter J C mrs, Hubbard Henry mrs, Hubbard H N mrs

**I**

Ingram Helen mrs, Ives Frank A miss, Ingram Sarah mrs, Ingles Nicholas mrs 2

**J**

Jamigfeld Anna mrs, Jansen E L mrs, Jasper Eliza mrs, Jansen Elizabeth miss, Jenness B mrs dr, Joice Mary miss 2, Johnson Kate mrs, Johnson Ann G mrs, Johnston George mrs, Johnson Fanny mrs, Johnson Lina miss, Johnson Roxena mrs, Johnson Maryann mrs, Johnson Lizzie miss

**K**

Kelley Casey miss, Kellogg Lauria A miss, Keeler Adelia mrs, Kely Joanna mrs, Keeler L J mrs, Kelly Mary M miss, Kelly B A miss 2, Kelly Maria miss, Kelly John mrs, Kelly Bridget miss, Kelly Annie miss 2, Ketcham Henry mrs, Kennsey Rose, Kennedy H E mrs, Kennan Fanny H mrs, Kinely Emma mrs, Kinney Ellen, King Mary mrs, King Lucia B, Kinion James mrs, King Julia miss, Kinn Mary A mrs, Kimbark Libbie mrs, Kincade Mary Ann mrs 8, Knox Anna miss

**L**

Lanchland M mrs, Lanagan Hanna mrs, Ladd Noah B mrs, Labor Catharine M mrs, Lasseile Annetta mrs, Lewis Harriet L mrs, Lee Lyda A mrs 5, Levron Louisa mrs, Lewis Eva miss, Lengen Margaret miss, Loofbowon Maggie M miss 2, Loveless Allie A miss 2, Low Annie miss, Low Anna miss, Louden Catharine mrs, Long Anna miss, Lowe Mary miss, Loomis Submit mrs

**M**

Mark P N mrs, Madigan Jimmy miss, Maener Bridg t miss, Malone Mary mrs 2, Mary Mary W mrs 2, Marsh Mary Ann miss, Marcy Martha R mrs, Marks Adeline mrs, Martin Lucennia J miss, Martin Eliza mrs, Martin Susan mrs, Marsh Mary D mrs, Munrer Eitzabeth miss, Mason H E mrs 2, Merrill Sarah mrs, Merritt E A mrs, Miscive Louisa miss 6, Mills M E miss, Milne William B mrs, Mielem Ellen mrs, Miles Harriet N mrs, Miller W D mrs, Miller J A miss, Monahan Mary mrs, Moran Mary miss, Moore Matt miss, Miers Annie miss, Mahane Jennie miss, Murphey Ellen mrs, Murphey Marie miss, Meyers Annie miss, McCarthy Hannah A miss, McAvoy Elizabeth mrs, McCarthy Mary Ann mrs, McCarthy Catharine miss, McFarland Anna mrs, McFarland Marie mrs, Margrath Mary Ann mrs, McGloun Ellen miss, Mackintosh Helen L miss, McLeout Kate miss, McRicher S mrs, McQuade Edward mrs, McNamara John mrs

**N**

Newkirk Anne mrs, Newberry Sallie mrs, Nose Jane miss, Niles H G mrs, Norton mrs, Norton A mrs, Nichols M A mrs

**O**

Odurkirk Howard mrs, Oclem Matilda mrs, Olliver Isabelle mrs, Olds Marianna mrs, Olmsted Helen mrs, Osts Honor mrs, Otto Emma mrs, Otto Marie mrs, Owen Hattie mrs, Orton mrs, Orton M A mrs, Orton G A K mrs, O'Conners Marian miss 3, O'Connell Marie A miss 7, O'Leary Ellen mrs, O'Leary Ellen miss, O'Rorke Ann miss, O'Niel Mary miss 2, O'Neil T miss

**P**

Parkhurst Henry mrs, Pangburn Isabella mrs, Parkhurst M E mrs 2, Parker Bettie miss, Parker Elizabeth mrs, Patterson A mrs, Perry Caroline mrs, Peugeot Amelia miss, Perry Charlotte A mrs, Phelps Josie H miss, Piper John mrs, Pinkerton Bella miss, Pitkin Louisa miss 2, Pitkin Nancy mrs, Pitkins Solomon mrs, Pearson Cornelia mrs, Pierce Margaret mrs, Powers Josephine miss, Powell Mary F miss, Powns Horace H mrs, Powers Josephine miss, Power M E miss, Potter Barry mrs, Prince Clara J mrs, Price Delia F miss, Putnam Ann miss

**R**

Raymond Maurice miss, Rockaway Annie mrs, Ravencraft Wm H mrs, Randell E mrs 2, Reynolds Fannie mrs, Reed Ella F miss, Ritter R mrs, Richards D mrs, Richmond Celia M mrs, Richardson Helen miss, Reilly Annie M miss, Roberts John mrs, Roach Mary E miss, Robbins Mary E mrs, Roberts Lucy A mrs, Rogers Sarah mrs, Roche Catharine J mrs 8, Rawson Rachel miss, Roman Isapella mrs mad, Ross Maria mrs, Ruth Maria Ellen miss, Ryder James mrs, Rhink Mary mrs or miss

**S**

Sanders Mary miss, Scott Marie mrs, Scott Mary A mrs, Scoville Ives mrs, Seeley Sherman mrs, Seibert Edwd F mad, Secomb Wm L mrs, Shumway Marie F mrs, Sheehaw Margaret, Shultz Dora mrs, Shenk Mary E mrs, Sheridan T G mrs, Sherman E E D miss, Sloman mrs, Skinner Sarah A miss, Small Mary mrs, Skiff Elmira E mrs, Simonds Sarah miss, Slade Frank mrs, Slegle Frank C mrs, Single Hannah M mrs, Slegle Frances C, Smith Minnie E mrs 2, Smith Robert mrs, Smith Dora D mrs, Smith Carrie C, Smith Caroline A miss, Smith Carolina mrs, Smith Hannah miss, Smith Flora B miss, Smith Lizzie miss, Smyth Mary miss, Smith Jane mrs, Spalde Sallie mrs, Stanton Jennie mrs, Stanley C W mrs dr, Stock Bridget miss, Still J N mrs, Stevens Carrie M miss 2, Stephens Jane miss, Steward Lizzie A miss, Stevens Jane G miss, Sturtevant Laura miss, Starm mrs, Stocking Amelia mrs, Sullivan John mrs, Sullivan Ellen R mrs 2, Sweetman Sallie miss

**T**

Taggart Ellen miss, Taylor Clementina miss, Taff Sarah miss, Tease Esther H miss, Taggart Ellen mrs, Taylor Ellen mrs, Thayer E S mrs, Thinkott Mary mrs, Thistle Jane mrs, Tibbitt M A miss, Tompson Anna miss, Thompson E L mrs, Thompson Grace S miss, Thompson E J mrs, Trowbridge O L mrs, Tompkins Dewitt mrs, Todd Benjamin F mrs, Turnbull Ann mrs, Turner mrs, Tyson J C mrs, Tullis Florence C miss, Tucker Henry mrs

**U**

Upmann Louisa mrs

**V**

VanDoren L M mrs, VanHorn M L mrs

**W**

Walker Fannie A miss, Walker J M mrs, Walker Matilda, Walker B S mrs, Warren Fannie miss, Welch Helen B mrs, Weber L E mrs, Welch Harvey mrs, Welch Mary E miss, Wheeler Mary mrs, Wheeler B Ella mrs, Whittaker Mary mrs, Whitney Mary A miss, Wilder Elizabeth miss [illegible]

### GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

**A**

Adams Leyton, Andrews L W, Atwater M B, Allen Wm, Archer W, Archer John, Allen John, Avery John L, Allen Jas T, Avichouser H M, Alberson Benny, Arcalarmus H, Andrus H W, Adams Geo W 2, Anderson Geo, Abbott Thos J, Adams T F, Adams Richard, Abbott Frank H, Allen F B, Adams Edgar T, Aven Dominque, Adler F E 2, Adams D, Andrews Chas, Alphonso dr, Andrews C, Anderson & Mann, Andrick & Phillips, Adams A B, Allen Asa, Atwood Alonzo, Askin Alex, Anderson A C [illegible]

**B**

Ballard & Coy, Bates W N, Bailey A W, Barnes Chas S, Baxter G A, Bass C, Bates T L, Blake Anson, Baldwin Chas A, Briggs Chas, Bigelow C, Barnum D, Bloom D, Billings E M, Bigelow Richd, Burton A capt, Bartlett B B, Baxter E D, Barbe Martin, Bauman Robt, Perry Robt C, Bennington S, Bartlett S, Bell S T, Blake Richd A, Bender F A, Bande Geo, Bell G L jr, Barker Geo F, Bartlett Jas N, Bennett Jas, Bartlett Jas, Bessley J R, Boyd David capt, Botts David, Bradley Peter, Brant Geo W, Bono Frank J, Brown S, Brant F T E, Bradley F P, Butler Chas K, Brenan S, Bruneau F 2, Butterfield S, Burlingame R P, Butler R S, Brown Rufus B, Brown R F, Byter Robt, Boswell R, Burcham E L, Bridges P, Brown E P L, Brophy Richd, Boyde E K, Brunnell Edwd, Bowen E J 3, Brunell H 2, Borden B capt, Benton H C, Bingeman H L, Buckley Thos 2, Burdick T J, Brown Thomas, Butterfield G C, Bancroft J O, Wakesley J W, Biggs John, Bentley Joseph, Blanchard Jos, Bishop John B, Barber C F, Beck J Jas, Blake Jno H, Bateman Wm, Blackman Wm, Berrick Wm, Blake Wm, Benson Wm, Beach Wm, Bard Wm, Bolen W G, Babb Miller, Bennett sewing machine man, Bliss Zeline dr, Bartlett Lyman, Beecher Lewis, Bell L sainter, Bass Henry, Blodgett H W, Bedbury Geo W, Blodgett & Winston, Bird A, Beker Arnsten, Barnes Thos F, Barr Jennie, Brodie Geo W, Bowen G G, Bowler Thos, Bodwell Geo, Bodwell G W, Byrne Michael, Brown John, Brown John S, Brand Joseph, Boyce John B, Boorman John, Ballard H C, Blodgett H W 2, Bradley John, Bradley J A, Brooks Jas B 2, Buckingham J H S, Bolton James, Brown J N rev, Brown J J, Bruce Jas C, Briggs J W capt, Boardman J W, Boyden J Y, Bolton James, Bull Jesse, Buckley Jas, Branch J B, Bush H L, Buxton L H, Bates A P, Banger A G & co, Barrett A W, Barker C W major, Blade A, Bishop G O, Barber & major, Booth Chas A, Buford, Tate & co, Burrus Boreth, Brown Alfred T, Brown Barber, Burnham & Garnett, Byatt Anthony, Brownell Otis, Brown Chas B, Bowen N A, Burley A P, Burr Oscar, Butler B B, Bradley A D, Buss Albert, Broughton J, Bracewell N C col, Butler Edward, Butler Patrick, Bradley Robt S, Booth Chas, Bradley Robt S, Boyd C, Burnham W S, Burnham W D, Barney Wm, Boyle W H, Brewer W H, Brew Wm A, Bush W M, Brown Wm S, Bryant W H, Boyle W H, Brown W Paul, Barnett John, Butcher John, Bracketts, Butler L H, Butler Marion, Brown John, Beckley Matt, Bogart Lewis, Bullinger H P, Binny H M lieut, Barnes H, Bolden H, Barns Jas, Bartlett Jas N, Barry Jas, Bailey Jas W, Barber J B, Barnes Geo, Bedford Geo, Bedford Geo S, Blackstone Thos, Banks James [illegible]

**C**

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"Our friend, James Grant Wilson, Esq., of Chicago, not content with bleak and fair, has fallen to taking the lives of officers [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have appointed Messrs. Hoyt, Peirce & Co., Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them

AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES, FREIGHT ADDED.

A. M. BININGER & CO.
New York, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have for sale at New York prices, freight added, 200 cases Bininger's London Dock Gin. [illegible] Bininger's genuine Wines, pts. and qts. [illegible] Bininger's Old Kentucky Bourbon. [illegible] Bininger's Old Times Rye. [illegible] Bininger's Wheat Tonic. [illegible] Bininger's Apple Cordial. [illegible] Strawberry and Raspberry Brandy. [illegible] Blackberry Wine. [illegible] Piper Heidsick Champagne. [illegible] Curacoa. [illegible] Stone Jugs Peppermint Cordial. [illegible] Scotch Ale, Stone Jugs. [illegible] London Porter. [illegible] Absinthe. [illegible] French Brandy. [illegible] Holland Gin, favorite brands. [illegible] Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky. [illegible] Old Maryland Rye Whisky. [illegible] Dan'l Lawrence Rum, 13 & [illegible] Cherry Brandy. [illegible] New Jersey Apple Brandy. 10 puncheons Scotch and Irish Whisky. 10 puncheons St. Croix and Jamaica Rum.

All the above goods are of the MOST RELIABLE BRANDS. Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure.

HOYT, PEIRCE & CO.,
147 South Water Street, Chicago.

P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our stock.

SAVE YOUR COAL!—Lesters, Improved HOT AIR FURNACE, With his PATENT TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON RADIATORS will save more than one quarter the coal used by any other Furnace where the Radiators are made of Cast Iron (as any person familiar with the working of Wrought and Cast Iron stoves, must know). Besides, the Wrought Radiators will out last the Cast, as I know by experience. Please call and examine at my Office, No. 53 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

REFER TO
Rev. Wm. B. Ogden, E. C. Larned,
Thomas B. Bryan, Watson V. Cox,
John M. Williams, Jos. Medill, Ed. Tribune,
C. G. Hammond, W. M. W. Farwell,
E. Burling, Architect, A. Bauer, Architect,
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
M. W. LESTER.

## Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

**GEO. M'KEAND, 46 CLARK STREET.**

I am in receipt of a large stock of LONDON AND PARIS COATINGS, CASSIMERES, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c. Which will be made up in the LATEST STYLES! I guarantee the most Fashionable and Stylish Cut in the city.

FURNISHING GOODS.

I also keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.

UNIFORMS.

I guarantee to supply the best fitting and best quality of OFFICERS' UNIFORMS to be found west of New York.

GEO. McKEAND,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
46 Clark Street,
NEAR THE SHERMAN HOUSE.

WYANT & POWERS, DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 8 Tremont Block Dearborn Street, Have just received a full stock of every variety of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Job lot of GLOVES, very cheap. GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS, And SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED TO FIT. Collars, Ties, Undershirts, Drawers, Half Hose, Umbrellas, &c.

## For the Army.

HO! FOR THE EIGHTH INFANTRY, REGULARS. $100 BOUNTY. A few more able bodied MEN wanted for this old and Permanent Regiment. Pay from $13 to $23 per month. Good board, clothing and medical attendance furnished immediately. One month's pay and $27 government bounty given recruits upon joining the Regiment. For further particulars apply to JOHN W. FRENCH, Jr., Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, Recruiting Officer, at 199 South Clark street. $2.00 will be paid any person presenting an accepted recruit.

## Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE, DETROIT. On Jefferson avenue, having a front of 400 feet. Its location is delightful, and accommodations unsurpassed. It has been enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner. The table will be abundantly supplied with the best the market affords. J. & A. H. TABER, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, Is the largest and Best Arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements [illegible]

CORN SHELLERS.—Large [illegible]

## Broom Corn.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, BROOM CORN, 95 So. Water-st., Chicago, 95 For sale at the Lowest Cash Prices. The largest stock of WOODEN WARE, (Painted and Plain,) WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE, Cordage, Twine, CORN BASKETS Broom Maker's Stock, &c. &c. &c. Ever Brought to this City. NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 S. Water-st. Chicago.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE. We invite consignments of BROOM CORN, Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer Special Inducements By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All enquiries promptly answered. HAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 221 South Water-st.

## Leather & Shoe Findings.

REMOVAL.

**HAYDEN, KAY & CO.** Have removed to Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street, Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of Sadlery Hardware, —AND— CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing SPRINGS and AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c. Also a large assortment of Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and HARNESS LEATHER All of which will be offered at Prices that will not be undersold. Agents for Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockets Varnishes. Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers.

F. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. F. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.

**TURNER & SIDWAY,** 49 Lake Street, Chicago, Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS, Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets, AND DEALERS IN LEATHER —AND— SHOE FINDINGS,

Our stock of Leather and Findings is very large, and embraces a complete assortment of Imported and Domestic Leather, LININGS, ROANS, TOOLS, &c.

Our entire stock is fresh and clean; every article having been bought since the first of July. The selection has been carefully made, and as we buy only for CASH, we are confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to our customers.

Our stock of Saddlery will be large and more complete this Fall than in any previous season.

TURNER & SIDWAY,
49......Lake street, Chicago......49

Hides wanted at the highest market price.

Several desirable lots of Kips now arriving.

## Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior, SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all description. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. Agents wanted everywhere.

## Legal Notices.

ESTATE of Noah Sturtevant, deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Noah Sturtevant, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the 15th day thereof. CATHARINE STURTEVANT, C. N. HOLDEN, Administrators. Chicago, Oct. 18th, 1862.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. Robert Scovill vs. [illegible] Spalding. Public notice is hereby given that I, E. S. Williams, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will in obedience to the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, on the twentieth day of November A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the mortgaged premises described in the decree in said cause, to wit: the undivided one-half part of the northwest quarter of section five (5), in township thirty-nine (39) north, of range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois. E. S. WILLIAMS, Master in Chancery Cook County. Chicago, October 18th, 1862.

## Assessor's Notice.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT, ILLINOIS. CHICAGO, October 18th, 1862.

All Manufacturers of any and every kind or description of Goods, Wares or Merchandise, who fail to make a return on or before the 22nd of October, A. D. 1862, as provided in Section 66 of the Internal Revenue Law, to the Assistant Assessor of the Division in which such manufactory is located, will incur the penalty provided, which is a fine of $500.00 and the assessment of a duty of 50 per cent. The return is required each month, and must be made on or before the 10th of the succeeding month in which such goods are manufactured. All parties desiring any information as to blanks, &c., will please call on the Assessor or any Assistant Assessor at my Office, No. 11 Dickey's Building. Every party not having made this return on or before the last day of the month for which goods shall be subject to duty, can be thereafter assessed [illegible] Hereafter it will be enforced against all parties who neglect to make their return by the 10th inst. All parties engaged in any business or profession are required to take out a License before pursuing it any further. Those who neglect to do so are liable to a penalty, which is three times the amount of the Tax.

PHILIP WADSWORTH, Assessor First District of Illinois.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, First District Illinois, Chicago, October 17, 1862.

Notice is hereby given, that a list of all the taxes as required by the Internal Revenue Law of the United States by the Assistant Assessor of the first collection district of Illinois, in the County of Cook, has been returned to my office, at No. 11 Dickey's Building in the City of Chicago, and will remain open for the inspection of all persons [illegible] for the period of fifteen days after the date of this notice, A. D. 1862. And further notice is hereby given that I will be at my office [illegible] PHILIP WADSWORTH, Assessor First District Illinois.

NEW MUSIC.—D. P. FAULDS, No. 15 CLARK STREET, under the Sherman House, has just issued the following new and popular: Lorena [illegible] by L. V. H. Crosby. Katy [illegible] by L. V. H. Crosby, (Words and Music). [illegible]

## Insurance.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON INS. CO.,**
Writes on all desirable fire risks at CURRENT RATES.
Higginson & James, Agents,
No. 1 North Clark st., cor. South Water.
Cash Capital and Surplus..$6,200,150
Invested in this country....$1,045,356

BRANCH OFFICE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO. Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.

RESIDENT DIRECTORS: MATTHEW LAFLIN, E. K. ROGERS, Arm Walker & Rogers, Coal and Pig Iron. GEO. ARMOUR, Munger & Armour, Elevator and Commission. G. O. COOK [illegible] Wholesale Grocers. [illegible] Wholesale Grocers. [illegible] Judge Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible] Ex-Judge Circuit Court. [illegible] G. M. WHEELER [illegible]

MEDICAL EXAMINERS: MILTON PARKER, M. D. J. V. Z. BLANEY, M. D., Prof. Rush Med. College and Northwestern University.

ATTORNEYS: B. S. MORRIS, JESSE B. THOMAS.

OFFICERS AT HOME OFFICE: ERASTUS LYMAN, President. B. F. JOHNSON, Vice President. GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

A credit of fifty per cent will be given when the premium amounts to $50. Dividends will be paid in Cash, to apply on Premium Notes or added to the Policy. [illegible]

B. F. JOHNSON, Manager Branch Office.

**HOME INSURANCE CO.** Of New York, OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital......$1,000,000.00
Assets 1st July 1862...$1,584,879.16
Liabilities......$57,826.32

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

Cash balance in bank ... [illegible]
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate ... [illegible]
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $ [illegible]) ... [illegible]
United States and other stocks (market value) ... [illegible]
Real Estate ... [illegible]
Interest due 1st July 1862 [illegible] ... [illegible]
Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Agents, on 1st July [illegible] ... [illegible]
Bills receivable, (for premiums on inland risks) ... [illegible]
Other property, miscellaneous items ... [illegible]
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office ... [illegible]
Total ... $1,584,879.16

LIABILITIES. Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62 ... [illegible] Due stockholders on account of current dividends ... [illegible]

CHAS J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President. JOHN McGEE, Secretary. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents, 159 South Water street, Chicago.

**Mutual Life Ins. Co.,** OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862,

**$8,500,000.**

PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH,

**$4,000,000.**

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS,

**$3,600,000.**

Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862,

**$1,593,731.31.**

The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash, (no notes.)

Forfeiture of Policies not necessary, as the Company will purchase, for their cash value, all Policies upon which two years' premiums have been paid.

Its Funds are greater, its Rates of Premiums as low, and its Dividends larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

Dividends applicable to increase the amount of insurance, or to reduce the annual premiums, at the option of the insurers.

Reports, Circulars and Information furnished or sent by mail to any address by

C. CRONKHITE, Agent in Illinois.
No. 8 South Clark street, Chicago.

WALTER HAY, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 85 South Clark street.

H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee.

Extract from Report of Sup't Insurance Department, N. Y., dated Albany, 1862. Page XXXIV: "And one grand edifice—the Mutual Life—has already become so solid and substantial, as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe."

## Ship Chandlers.

**FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS,** AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago, Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, &c., &c. Made to order at the shortest notice. Landell or Sibley Tent. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. G. M. HARDENBERGH.

**PURINGTON & SCRANTON, Ship Chandlers AND SAIL MAKERS,** 209 South Water Street, Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage, Of every description. Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking, FLAGS AND BUNTING. Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings. SAILS! SAILS!! Made and repaired at the shortest notice. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street.

## Removal.

PEARSON & DANA Have removed to NO. 173 LAKE STREET, Where they offer a prime stock of BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REMOVAL.—Christopher Mintz, Agent for the genuine P. P. Stewart Cooking Stove for coal and wood, and dealer in House Furnishing Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c. 130 Dearborn street, Chicago, Cobb's Building.

## Money to Loan.

ERNST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill. Loans negotiated on real estate security.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of the city in this State. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED AND TO ARRIVE, 200 bbls. Louise Bonne d'Jersey Pears, 150 " Virgalieu Pears, 50 " Duchesse d'Angouleme Pears, 25 " Seckel Pears, 300 bbls. Quinces. Also, New York State Apples for the winter. H. NEWHALL & CO. [illegible]

## Railroads.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible] FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains leave Chicago; Leave Wood Lawn. [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. [illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. [illegible] For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. [illegible] A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 355 Miles Double Track, (with its connections,) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities,) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK [illegible] VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. [illegible] TAKE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE. FREIGHTS. [illegible] LIVE STOCK. [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. CHANGE OF TIME. [illegible]

# PARSON BROWNLOW'S SPEECH

[Continued from First Page.]

are willing to see an [illegible] war and the government [illegible].

There is a deep design, an infernal scheme now on foot all over the Northwest to transfer the Northwestern country to the Southern Confederacy if they can do so by and by. There are men in Illinois with them and want to transfer you to the Southern Confederacy if they can gain their independence. I talk this thing out. I ask no favor of anybody. There's nobody about here that I care for or fear. [Applause.]

"Oh! it is time we had a peace," say these men. How are you to have peace? I know the South and the Southern leaders, and you never can treat with them or compromise with them except upon terms that will disgrace and degrade the loyal States. If there is peace they will have it all their own way, and compel you to come to their terms. If we are to have a treaty of peace we are to fight for it and conquer a peace. I am for doing that. [Cheers.] We have a million of men in the field now; we have the money and the credit; we have the arms and the ammunition, and we have the bone and sinew of the country to back us up at home, and produce bread and meat for us while we fight. Let us fight on and fight ever. If a million of our men are slain there is another million to take their places, thank God! [Applause.] If we are slain—a second million—we have a million of boys in the schools, the colleges and the farms, who will go out and take our places. Let us fight, if need be, till both races, North and South, like the Kilkenny cats, are destroyed. [Loud applause and laughter.] When we shall get out of this war, for my faith has never faltered, we will come out victorious. We want some changes in the army, gentlemen, they are too slow. [Applause.] There are a very few men in the army who come up to my standard. I can name four or five. I name you Picayune Butler of New Orleans for one. [Applause.] Gen. Mitchell of Ohio will do for me. [Cheers.] Rosecrans is one of my sort of men. [Prodigious cheering.] John C. Fremont is my sort of man. [Applause.] I don't care anything about their Black Republicanism or Democracy, let's go ahead and make a spoon or "spile" a horn. [Laughter.] I don't care what their politics are.

A VOICE—"Sigel."

MR. BROWNLOW—I ought to have named Sigel for he is the best man in the crowd. [Cheers.] But you need not think strange that Sigel is all right; wherever I have been—all over this country as well as at the South, the Dutch and other Germans are all Union men. [Cheers.] I laid in the Knoxville jail with some of the best and noblest hearted Germans who ever breathed—Union men put there for their principles. I left them there in July. Some escaped, some died; some followed me into Ohio, and are at Cincinnati now. The Dutch are all right. [Applause.]

When we come out of this war, which we shall do after a while, we will come forth with 700,000 or 800,000 of the best drilled, hardened, seasoned, best fed, and noblest hearted fellows that ever constituted an army on the face of the earth. Having our hands in, and having a little experience in the way of fighting, if the Queen of England and her advisers are not satisfied with the way we do business, we will give them a turn. [Laughter.] I am in favor of thrashing any how. [Continued laughter.] England has been acting the dog from the word go. Hypocrisy, deception, falsehood, smuggling—that has been her neutrality. I am in favor of declaring war against her whenever this thing is wound up, giving her the devil and rubbing it in. [Laughter.] I sent the Queen of England a message the other day—private and confidential—by a merchant going abroad to London. I told him to go to Windsor Castle, give her my respects, and tell her that I had known individuals in America, and whole neighborhoods, to make a comfortable living by just minding their own business. [Much merriment.] I told him to give the Queen the anecdote of the Dutchman at the battle of New Orleans, as it exactly covered the case.

They had a Tennessee Dutchman at the battle of New Orleans—an honest man, not a professor of religion, not a christian by profession, but he had learned from his parents that General Washington was a man of faith and prayer, and never went into battle without making it the subject of prayer; and he thought he would do like General Washington. So the boys, hearing some one praying away terribly in the chapparal one day just before the battle, they followed him into the bushes, and there they found the Dutchman on his marrow-bones—on his humpers, with uplifted hands and streaming eyes, and he was praying. Mind, the application is to the Queen. He was praying: "Oh, Lord Gott, come down dis one time and help us fight on de side of America; but so be, Oh Lord, if you can't come on our side, Oh Lord, don't help the British; but oh Lord you stand off and say nothing and you see one of the damnedest fights you ever heard of." [Roars of laughter.]

I told him to ask the Queen of England for one to stand off and say nothing, but occupy a neutral position, quit smuggling ships and guns, and ammunition and all that sort of thing through to the rebels, quit lying and falsely pretending to be neutral—but stand off and we would show her as the Dutchman said "one of the damnedest fights she ever heard of." [Laughter.]

I find myself suffering so much from hoarseness that I can only speak a few minutes longer and I will here dismiss my main speech.

But before closing, I will mention a little matter rather of a personal character. [Here the speaker drew forth a copy of the Chicago *Times*.] I don't know the names of your papers here. This reads the 'Chicago *Times*.' [Derisive laughter.] And it is dated "Chicago, Wednesday, October 22d, 1862." Here is an editorial I desire to read for your edification.

"Parson Brownlow is coming to Illinois in the pay of the Abolitionists to make stump speeches in favor of the Abolitionists. When he came North a few months ago, his remedy for rebellion was to hang all the leaders of secession and abolition on the same tree. The difficulty with the Parson, now, is the same as that with which an ancient parson named Judas Iscariot was afflicted. He loves money. It is silver that brings him to Illinois. After he shall have received it he should make the same disposition of himself as did that other parson. He is now in Michigan in the pay of blood-letting Chandler. To what base uses do we come at last." [Hisses.]

That is the editorial, gentlemen. I will not do by that *thing* as the boy did in Tennessee, who was hauling gravel up a hill, when some mischievous boy got behind and pulled up the hind-gate and let the gravel all slip out. He came back and tip-toed and cursed for about half an hour, and then said, "The whole d—d concern may go, I am not able to do it justice." I can do this justice to-night. I am the only man on this platform that can do it. I have been speaking in Michigan four weeks. I have spoken in the prominent counties and towns. I was not speaking for money. I was invited to speak at the State and County Agricultural Fairs. The first two men who invited me were Col. Kibben, the President of the State Fair, who is a Democrat, and another gentleman who invited me to Jonesville, who was also a Democrat. About half of them were Democrats and about half Republicans. Politics had nothing to do with it. They said nothing to me about politics. They invited me to deliver a speech from a stand in the enclosure of eight or ten different fairs. They made it a paying thing for the fairs. The funds went for use and benefit of the fairs. Most of them were deeply in debt. The State Fair had not been out of debt for eight years until we held that last annual meeting, when they paid off and had some left for the first time. They sold 12,000 tickets the day I spoke there, for twenty-five cents each. So at the different counties they sold largely. They paid my expenses on the railroad and my tavern bills, and treated me very kind. The funds were for the benefit of the Society.

I am not here in the pay of any Abolitionists, nor was I invited here by Abolitionists. Now, that whole editorial from beginning to end is a very ungenerous, unmanly and ungracious attack upon me, who has not meddled with the man that wrote it, or with any of your citizens, or annoying or tormenting or slandering them in any way. It's a very ungracious act. I do not know whether the man who wrote it is here or not, nor do I care, but you may see him, if I don't. Give him my compliments and tell him from me that he is both a liar and a scoundrel. [Immense applause.]

He boards at the Sherman House, so do I. Tell him that I am personally accountable to him at any time for any insult I offer to him or anybody, here or elsewhere. [Renewed applause.] He is a pretty lying, lousy, drunken devil to talk about me. [Cheers and laughter.] To talk about my change in politics! He has been Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton, Abolition and Anti-Abolition. He has been everything by turns, and nothing long. His own party at Detroit served a written notice on him that he must leave there in twenty-four hours. Give the lying, slandering scoundrel my compliments, and tell him I have lived in peace and harmony for twenty-five years with my wife, and he can't say that and tell the truth. [Cheers and laughter.] Tell him that I have lived at home and been satisfied with one woman. He can't say that and tell the truth. [Sensation and laughter.] Tell him he is a blackguard, a scoundrel and a liar, and I will stay here until Monday morning to atone for this if he wants to.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the patience with which you have heard me.

The speaker retired amid the utmost enthusiasm.

## HON. JOHN A. GURLEY'S SPEECH.

After a storm of cheers and applause which greeted the concluding shot of the Parson had subsided, loud calls were made for the Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY of Ohio, and that gentleman came forward to respond. He said he had been greatly delighted with the address of Parson Brownlow, and the enthusiastic manner in which the audience had received it. He was delighted because in it was an index of the success of his friend, the Hon. I. N. Arnold, in the coming election. [Applause.] Cook county had sent a large force to the field, the majority of whom were Republicans, and he had thought that this fact would jeopardize Mr. Arnold's success. His defeat would be a great public calamity, but he was satisfied now that there was no danger. The speaker paid a high compliment to Mr. Arnold for the energy and perseverance which he had displayed in the last Congress. He particularly alluded to the wonderful support which his efforts had brought to the bill for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. In this he would have been successful had it not been for the pressing business which the exigencies of the war had created.

The speaker exhorted his hearers to go to the polls on election day and vote. The approaching election was to be held under circumstances more peculiar than those which have transpired at any previous election in the history of the country, and it behooved every man to be up and doing. The men who go to the next Congress will have much to do with the weal or woe of this government. If you send democrats they will refuse to vote supplies to the soldiers, and they will seek a democratic [illegible] which will in the end bring about the destruction of the glorious fabric which composes the Union [illegible]. [illegible] who caused the war, and the answer is in many cases, "Oh the abolitionists produced it." He dared any man to point to the first Republican who had taken up his arms against the government, or to show him the first man who had voted for Abraham Lincoln now in the secession ranks. But, said the speaker, I will tell you what has caused the war—it was the Democratic party of the North, the party that has for so many years controlled the government, and has grown rich from its spoils. Who are the leaders of the rebellion? They are, to a man, old Democrats. Where are the old leaders of that party in Congress—Jeff. Davis, Keitt, Barksdale, *et id omne genus*? They are all either in the confederate army or in the confederate Congress. Bocock of Virginia, who was at one time the candidate of that party for Speaker, and who was voted for unanimously, is now the Speaker of the rebel Congress. And yet we are told that the Republican party is responsible for the war; that the abolitionists got it up, when we have only to point to the leaders of the rebellion to show to the world that the Democratic party are alone responsible. [Applause.] The masses of the Democratic party are true and loyal, but the leaders are corrupt and traitorous. They fraternize with that arch-traitor Vallandigham, whose heart is with the South. They act with him in the House of Representatives, and all the peace Democrats which are or may be elected, will follow in his wake. [Applause.]

It was not because we interfered with slavery that this rebellion was originated, it was not for anything which the Republican party had done. Oh! no, it was the deliberate result of over thirty years of preparation. They were resolved to establish a republic of their own whose foundation stone should be slavery. They were tired of our popular government and were even ready to accept a monarchy, open up the slave trade, and then carry slavery all over Mexico. The speaker had been told this in the city of Washington in so many words by those who are now heart and soul rebels. The Southern Democratic party is to-day arrayed against our glorious government, and yet we are asked to give the government into the hands of that party, and allow them to be reinstated in power. He did not propose to concede this, he proposed to use all the means which God Almighty had placed at our disposal to crush out the rebellion and in that way restore peace. [Cheers and applause.] He touched upon the slaves, asking why they should be exempted from confiscation, when horses and other property are taken. Is it because there is any probability that a negro has a soul, or can it be because he is to set down in heaven with his master that he should not be liberated? The negro is of inestimable use at the south, he does pretty much all the manufacturing, he is the carpenter, the mason, the tailor, the blacksmith and in fact without him they could do nothing, he is the great element of power to the Southern people, then in God's name take them from them, take them away. [Cheers.] The Parson, he said, had in his remarks, emphatically and literally, given the devil his due—[laughter]—and he was glad of the opportunity he had enjoyed to hear him. Mr. Gurley concluded his speech with an allusion to his own defeat which he attributed to the large number of Republicans which his district had sent to the war, the Democrats having staid at home to vote. He said, however, that it would not do rebels any good to have these Democrats elected; first, because they would not have a majority, and secondly, if they should have a majority, supplies will all be voted in advance for the soldiers, and if there should happen to be so many of those traitors elected, the approaching session would see laws enacted which would take care of them. [Applause.]

At the close of Mr. Gurley's remarks, the meeting adjourned amidst the greatest enthusiasm. Thus ended one of the most glorious meetings of the campaign.

## THE TORY DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

### Treason Talked Boldly.

The Democratic meeting at Bryan Hall on Saturday night was almost a total failure. The audience at the largest barely half filled the Hall. Instead of the long list of speakers from abroad advertised in the Tory Organ, Dick Merrick and "Hove in" Sherman did the talking. "Hove in," strange as it may appear, made a speech, chiefly devoted to attacking the Chicago TRIBUNE. His speech of course it would be impossible to report and consequently we cannot present it. If he would only write it out, however, we should be pleased to publish it verbatim from the original manuscript. It was a pitiable sight, however, to see the poor tool speak his piece which he had rehearsed under the tutorship of Story, and to so far lose all sense of patriotism as to declare that "the Union was about played out," and to encourage treason openly at the bidding of his masters. Unconsciously he has settled his doom. *No loyal man will vote for Frank Sherman.*

Dick Merrick followed in another treasonable harangue of the bitterest description. He fully carried out the platform established by Story, Hayes & Co., and attacked the Administration upon all sides. He unblushingly declared himself the opponent of the Administration and of Abraham Lincoln; proclaimed the Union cause lost; lauded the course England is pursuing; taunted soldiers who were present with fighting for pay; expressed no sympathy with Union troops; lauded Buell and left an easy and open inference as to the location of his sympathies.

During the treasonable harangue, and while he was declaring the Union cause lost, a freedom-loving, loyal Swiss, named J. L. D. Ponnaz, stung to the quick by the utterances, cried out "that is a lie." Immediately the crowd in the hall cried "put him out," "kill him," "shoot him," and made a rush for him. The gallant Swiss manfully stood his ground, and two soldiers from Camp Douglas, who were excited by the insults heaped upon them by the speaker, who denominated them as hirelings, sprang to his side to defend him. The crowd shrunk back. The speaker went on, but was again interrupted by an officer from Camp Douglas, who gave him the lie. The crowd thought prudence the better part of valor, and did not molest him.

At the conclusion of the speech the treasonable pow-wow was over and the audience went home. We have neither the space nor the inclination to pollute our columns with the treason that was talked. The very presence alone, of Frank Sherman at the meeting, will grind him to powder at the ballot-box. Let him beware, and bide from the storm which is gathering about him.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### Progress of the Burch Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond.*—The case of Burch vs. Burch and Dexter, was Saturday morning called up for argument, the entire session of Friday having been spent in reading the pleadings and proofs. Mr. Ayer opened the argument on the part of the complainant and occupied the whole of the day. Many points were presented and a number of authorities read. The points made were urged with great force and were principally that the executors had no power to embark or continue the funds of the estate in the banking business, under the relations existing between the parties at the time of Thos. Burch's death, the partnership relation having been dissolved by agreement of parties, as well as by the death of the testator. It was also insisted, as a matter of fact, that the executrix and executors never executed the power of discretion provided for in the will; that I. H. Burch had the business of the house entirely under his own control; that his statements to the testators of the situation and condition of the affairs of the bank, as well as to the oratrix, since the testators, decease, were entirely different from what he now urges as true; that the assignment was made to relieve himself from embarrassments unconnected with the business of the bank, and that he never claimed to the executors of the estate, that the estate of their testator was interested in his business or liable for the debts therein contracted until his private purposes required it. The case is still on trial and will probably occupy at least one day more.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment recruited for three months at Camp Douglas, and which has been doing duty at Columbus, Ky., returned to the city on Thursday, with one hundred on the sick list. After lying on the track opposite camp till yesterday noon, the sick were removed with care by the post surgeon and post chaplain, mostly to the Marine Hospital; the balance were provided for in the depot, last night, by the Camp Douglas Aid Society, and supplied with such nourishment as they required until proper quarters are assigned them.

We spoke, a few days ago, of getting a suitable building for an United States Hospital, and we are pleased to learn that the post surgeon is moving in the matter with all diligence to accomplish a worthy object.

The balance of the 71st are at North's old Amphitheatre.

WAR MEETING.—The next war meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held in the Clark street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on Sabbath evening, the 26th inst. Two chaplains from Camp Douglas—one a chaplain of one of the paroled regiments from Harper's Ferry, and a member of the War Court, just returned from a visit to the First Board of Trade Regiment and Louisville—will address the meeting. All are invited.

# THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

## A ROW, A RIOT AND A RUMPUS.

## Many Delegates Retire in Disgust.

## A Candidate Buying Delegates.

THE TENTH WARD IN ARMS—RICH SIDE FIGHTS—BABEL BROKEN LOOSE—HOWLS, YELLS AND CURSES—THE COUNTRY DELEGATES DISGUSTED—THEY WILL VOTE FOR THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

The unterrified Democracy of Cook county met at the Recorder's Court room Saturday afternoon, to go through the forms of nominating candidates.

GETTING OUT THE CANDIDATES.

The Court room was crowded with—candidates. They occupied the enclosure so pertinaciously that it was only after a long and determined effort that they were ousted, and the delegates forced their way in. Order was only partially restored when S. S. Hayes called the meeting to order. By this time the candidates got in again, and another din ensued. Once more they were cleared out, and Francis Peabody was elected chairman. By the time he had got his seat, the candidates got in again, and the President being a very mild, little man, not accustomed to deal with the unterrified, didn't know how to get them out. Dr. Hahn and Denny Coughlin came to the rescue, the former with moral and the latter with physical suasion, and the candidates were once more cleaned out. An hour or more was then consumed in getting the delegates together and seating them, the operation being diversified with cries of "order," motions to get the spectators out, which was a difficult task, as the spectators didn't want to go out.

The roll of delegates was then called, the wards being well represented, and about half of the towns answering to their names.

At the conclusion of the calling of the roll, the candidates again got into the enclosure, and had to be cleaned out again.

THE SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS CLEAR OUT THE CANDIDATES.

Upon motion, a Committee on Credentials, of forty, one from each town and one from each ward, was appointed; the committee was then reduced to fifteen and then to nine. The retirement of the committee was the signal for the incoming of candidates. The mild little man in the chair pathetically begged that they would go out, and, not having a gavel, rapped with an ink bottle, which only caused another influx of fresh candidates from the Tenth Ward. At last, Phil. Hoyne and Mr. Patterson, not the man who was struck, were appointed Sergeants-at-Arms to clear them out. They were all got out in good style, except a little yellow dog, which bothered Phil. Hoyne some, and was only ejected after a long chase and some detriment to Phil.'s trousers.

BRIDGEPORT IN A MUDDLE.

The Committee on Credentials reported Bridgeport was in a muddle. There were two sets of delegates, and the Convention got out of it by letting them both in. A delegate from West Chicago said he had been elected by forty majority, and the Committee had not reported his name. A delegate from Bridgeport said, "Bedad, you wouldn't have got it, if we hadn't come over and helped you." The West Side delegate didn't get in. Double delegations from several other places made their appearance and were all admitted to seats.

A SPECK OF WAR.

From the Tenth Ward, two Martin Caseys made their appearance and claimed seats. Denny Coughlin espoused the cause of one and Tim Flannery the cause of the other, and for a few minutes there was a speck of war in the Convention's horizon between Denny and Tim. They finally compromised by letting both of them in.

DIDN'T DARE TO SHOW THEIR HANDS.

To make them show their hands, a motion was offered that all nominations be made *viva voce*, and not by ballot, when a general row ensued. The question was put amid a Babylonian din, and the whole outside crowd voted with the delegates. This was a little more than even the Democracy could stand, and the vote was taken over by voice, resulting in the loss of the motion.

THE CANDIDATES IN AGAIN.

The candidates then got in again, and the chair requested the sergeant-at-arms to clear them out. Phil Hoyne said he wasn't a policeman, and couldn't get them out. They would come in again. Patterson sailed in manfully, however, while shoving the crowd out at the right hand, they came in at the left, and when Patterson thought his work was done he had it all to do over again. In the meantime the little yellow dog manifested his disgust by a series of vigorous howls. The mild little man in the chair put on a severe aspect, struck an attitude and commenced pounding with his ink bottle.

THE FORMAL BALLOT FOR SHERIFF.

After order was comparatively restored, a motion prevailed to take a formal ballot for sheriff. No nominations were made, and the balloting commenced quietly enough. The names were called and the delegates marched up and deposited their votes. As the two principal candidates were J. W. Sheahan and O. J. Rose, and as the main interest centers in them, we give the results simply as it affected their interests. The formal ballot stood (scattering not reported):

Sheahan..............54 | Rose..............51

THE SECOND BALLOT.

Immediately upon the announcement of the vote, the storm raged again. The outside crowd broke in with their hats full of tickets, and Bedlam broke out. The little man plied his ink bottle industriously. The Tenth Ward manifested pugilistic signs. The Rose faction and the Sheahan faction grew warm, and wordy combats were frequent. Amidst a scene which would rival Pandemonium a second ballot commenced and resulted as follows:

Sheahan..............60 | Rose..............54

THE THIRD BALLOT—BRIBING DELEGATES.

The third formal ballot having resulted in no choice by the convention, standing Rose 54, Sheahan 56, a scene of the most profound confusion ensued. At least thirty delegates were on their feet at once clamoring to be heard, and every conceivable noise was made by the various speakers to attract the attention of the chair. At this juncture a delegate in a loud and shrill tone proposed three cheers for Rose, which were given, accompanied with the most unearthly yelling and whooping from the opposition, when, the confusion becoming worse confounded, the chair managed to make himself partially heard, and after a score of attempts at last succeeded in restoring comparative order. He then stated in emphatic terms that unless order was preserved the chair would at once vacate.

COULDN'T SWALLOW LILL.

An individual from West Chicago nominated Wm. Lill for Sheriff. A variety of sounds followed this announcement, such as "That dog won't bite," "Dead cock in the pit," "All of the same breed," etc., etc.

Mr. Caulfield moved that no vote should be taken until every gentleman was cleared out of the bar.

The chair declared the motion carried, whereupon "Dinney Coughlin of the Tinth," moved to amend by passing the hat around for the votes. (Laughter.)

BRIBING DELEGATES.

Once more there was a fair resemblance to Bedlam manifested, and quiet was not restored until the ink bottle had been broken by the chair in the vain endeavor to reduce the mass to something like order. At last, Mr. Caulfield, who for several minutes had been gesticulating furiously, obtained a hearing. He said:

BARNEY CAULFIELD HIS SPEECH.

"*Mr. President:* I feel it to be my duty to expose to this Convention the action of a certain candidate now before it. If the same offense had been committed here by my dearest friend, I would denounce him in the strongest terms. *Money has been offered to at least three men, whose names I hold in my hand, if they would vote for a certain candidate.* The names of these men are Martin Casey, Michael Fitzgerald and James Rowen. I move that all further proceedings of this Convention be suspended until an investigation be made of these charges."

THE TEMPTED DELEGATES.

The motion of Mr. Caulfield was carried, and the Convention instructed the Chair to question the delegates named on the subject matter involved. The Chair then proceeded to interrogate Martin Casey. He answered that $50 had been offered to him by Dr. Stanley if he would vote for O. J. Rose, and that Stanley had further agreed to give him $300 if he would influence some of his friends from "the Tinth."

A CANDIDATE IN THE RING.

At this moment the direst disorder reigned supreme, and the Convention became a disorganized and uncontrollable mob, in the midst of which O. J. Rose came bounding into the arena, apparently in the highest state of excitement, and attempted in an incoherent manner to disclaim all knowledge of the transaction which had been just exposed. He was received with a succession of cheers, hisses, groans and curses. He persisted however, and being backed up by a great crowd of outsiders at last obtained a hearing, when he again insisted that he had not offered money himself or authorized any one to do it for him, and that he would not be guilty of such meanness and dishonesty. He was frequently interrupted with exclamation from the crowd such as, "Get down there you old beast," "You're a d—d liar." "You arn't good looking enough," and the like.

Some fifteen minutes was again expended by the Chair in rapping upon the table before the Convention could get into any thing near working order, and when the balloting was proceeded with, it was amid a perfect storm of noise and disorder.

ONE MAN VOTING FOUR TIMES.

The fourth ballot commenced and had proceeded for a few minutes, when it was discovered that a delegate from the "bloody Seventh" had voted four times. Another row commenced. Phil. Hoyne moved to throw out the vote. Upon this point the Convention was divided, and cries of every description were heard. Mr. Bulger, a delegate from somewhere, tried to make a speech, mounting a chair for that purpose, amid cries of "dry up," "put him out," etc. Somebody pulled the chair from under him, and that ended his speech. The voting continued, however, and the hat was passed up to the Chair to have the votes counted. The din broke out anew. E. L. Conly demanded to have the votes thrown out; the whole thing was illegal. Phil. Hoyne pressed his motion to throw out the votes, and the motion was put by yeas and nays. As everybody in the room voted, it was impossible to ascertain the result. The whole mass was on its feet, crying, "count the votes," "a new ballot," "a division," "dry up," "you darsen't count it," "hi! hi!" "you're a liar," etc. The last epithet brought on a pleasant little fight in a corner.

TRYING TO ADJOURN.

At this juncture somebody made a motion to adjourn, and the howls re-commenced. A delegate with a stentorian voice sung out: "That will kill the Democratic party." Another responded: "It is pretty nearly dead now." The question was put upon its passage and lost.

TRYING TO GET THE OUTSIDERS OUT.

Another motion was made to get the outsiders out. Caulfield was opposed to voting while outsiders were in. Three more sergeants-at-arms were appointed, being picked out with especial reference to physique. The crowd being partially cleared, the next ballot commenced, while an outside row was going on. During the voting, an interesting discussion ensued in the Tenth Ward corner, in which much emphatic English was used. The Rose faction was damned to the very finest point of profanity. The Chicago *Times* also suffered. One man had got 300 subscribers for the concern—which it would lose Monday. Another threatened to clean out Storey. "Dinny" was peculiarly clear and terse in his views, which amounted to an earnest desire to clean out the Tory Organ. The ballot resulted as follows: Rose, 56; Sheahan, 43, out of a vote of 120. Terrific cries of "Rose," "Sheahan," "Let's go home," etc., etc., followed the announcement.

TRYING A NEW MAN.

A delegate moved to take up a new man, at which the din became indescribable. No pen can do justice to it. Fists and canes and hats were waving in the air. Yells, howls, shouts and hisses resounded in every part of the room. The mild little man in the chair was mechanically pounding his ink bottle with no apparent result except to add to the din. The little yellow dog was barking at the top of his voice. Men mounted tables and chairs, gesticulated insanely and made inaudible speeches. Our reporter caught the spirit of the scene and pounded lustily with a copy of the Statutes in one hand and a delegate's cane in the other. Some one threw the little yellow dog at him, however, which compelled him to desist. Calafield cried out that the feud would ruin the party. Dr. Hahn moved to drop Rose and Sheahan and nominate Knights. A delegate cried out "sit down, Hahn, your'e talking all the time." The outside crowd climbed over the railing and got in, and the doctor getting scared, withdrew his motion.

THE SIXTH BALLOT.

The sixth ballot resulted as follows:

Rose.............................................59
Sheahan.........................................55
Knight.............................................5

A renewal of howls commenced. Three cheers were given for Rose and three more for Sheahan. Denny Coughlin expressed an ardent desire to whip any Rose delegate. The most frequent exclamations heard in the din were "You're a liar," "Damn Rose," "The Democratic party has gone to the devil," and other elegant extracts.

SHEAHAN OFFERS TO WITHDRAW.

At this point a universal sensation was created by Mr. Sheahan's arising in the crowd and offering to withdraw if Rose would. He was not desirous of splitting the Democracy in twain. Loud cries were made for Rose, and calls of "come to time," "bully for Sheahan." Rose mounted a table, and said he could not withdraw. He was in the hands of his friends. If all the Babylonian polyglots had been present, and commenced yelling in their various tongues, they could not have equalled the scene which ensued. The Sheahan delegates were furious to madness, and an indiscriminate fight loomed up, near at hand. Large numbers of delegates retired disgusted. The chair threatened to leave. The little yellow dog howled worse than ever, and a grand scrimmage was only prevented by Rose getting up and withdrawing his name. This proved like oil upon the angry waters, as far as noise was concerned. The Convention then nominated Charles Walsh for Sheriff, by a *viva voce* vote. The result disgusted large numbers of the delegates, who cleared out. Nearly all of the country delegates went, vowing they would not vote the ticket. Mackintosh, of Barrington, said "down goes the Democratic party." Others expressed themselves ready to vote for Hammond, the Republican nominee.

The other nominations were made in comparative quiet, the whole thing being cut and dried, and resulted as follows:

CORONER—Fred Becker.
SENATOR—Dr. L. P. Cheney.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*59th District.*—John Wettstein, M. F. Tuley, John Comiskey.
*60th Dist.*—M. W. Fuller, M. Brand.
*61st Dist.*—F. B. Peabody, August Wallbaum.

After making the town nominations, this mob, for by no other name can it be called, adjourned. The nominations are, of course, a farce, and are so regarded by a large number of the delegates themselves, who openly express their determination not to vote the ticket. It is the last dying kick of the Tory Democracy.

## The Festival Week of the Home for the Friendless.

The Grand Festival for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless commences to-morrow, and will continue four days. Each day a most appetizing dinner will be served in the lower Hall from 12 to 3 o'clock. Those who dined last year at the elegant restaurant, opened temporarily by the ladies of the Home, will not need an invitation on this occasion. The ladies may expect them in full force.

The evening entertainments will be varied and brilliant. On Tuesday evening, the Fair connected with the Festival will open, when there will be offered for sale the usual assortment of fancy wares, and a variety of useful articles. The "Old Folks' Kitchen," arranged in scenes, will be exhibited during the evening. The "Kitchen" will display the old time furniture of a century ago, and its inmates will sport the costumes of the same period. They will entertain the audience with songs sung by our grandfathers, accompanied by the music of a violin and clarionet of almost fabulous age. Among the scenes represented by the Old Folks, will be "An Evening at Home," "A Paring Bee," and a "Quilting Frolic."

On Wednesday evening, the fair will be enlivened by a juvenile concert, when there will be given songs in costume, duetts, choruses, dramatic recitations, &c. The little folks have been some time in rehearsal, and are prepared to furnish a very pleasant entertainment.

On Thursday evening there will be an exhibition of national and statuary tableaux, and by special request, the pantomime ballad of "Auld Robin Gray" will be given with appropriate costumes and music. A capital evening's entertainment.

The Festival will close with a grand costume concert, which promises to be a most brilliant affair. It will be under the same management as that given a a year ago, which proved so complete a success. The present concert is being arranged less hastily, with a great acquisition of musical talent, and will undoubtedly greatly surpass that of last year. There will be songs, ballads, selections from opera, scenes from Stradella, Somnambula, Maritana, &c. &c., which are in active preparation. A fine orchestra and several of the best instrumentalists, together with the best vocal talent of the city are engaged for the occasion.

It is unnecessary to urge our readers to attend these entertainments. Their interest in the Home to say nothing of the attractiveness of the several evenings will draw crowded houses. The Home appeals to the charities of the public this year more powerfully than ever before. In addition to those who have claimed its charity, there has been added to the family this year another class of inmates. Fathers, burning with patriotic desire to rush to the rescue of an imperilled country, have brought their motherless little ones to the Home, and surrendered them temporarily to its care, during their absence—giving them unreservedly to its protection, if they returned no more. Widowed mothers, whose husbands sleep the last sleep on the battle fields of Shiloh and Donelson, have brought their half-orphaned babes to its motherly arms, and besought the Home to adopt them as its own. All this, and the increased price of provisions, has greatly increased its expenditures, and to meet these the Board of Managers propose to hold the forthcoming Fair. One lady chosen from every church in the city compose the Board, and they alone raise the entire income by which it is supported. The Home has no endowment. Let this noble institution then have an overwhelming benefit this festival week. Fill its depleted coffers to the brim, and so, good folks, shall the blessings of those ready to perish come upon you.

THE MUSICAL SEASON.—The Philharmonic Society announces their third series of concerts to commence in November next, to be given at intervals of one month, on the same plan as those of last season. With an orchestra fully equal, if not superior to that of former years, with greater vocal resources, and a largely increased repertoire, they will be enabled to give in a proper manner, the choicest symphonical works of Bethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Schuman, and Schubert, the best overtures, both classical and popular, English and German songs, vocal solos, duos, trios, etc., from favorite operas, four-part songs for male voices, solos for the piano, violin, and all the solo instruments, together with new and original transcriptions and fantasias for orchestra, on themes from popular operas, composed and arranged expressly for the concerts by Balatka. Tickets for the series of five concerts, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5,00, to be had at the music stores of Root & Cady, 95 Clark street, and H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street; at the office of E. I. Tinkham; and of the secretary, at 43 Clark street. It is very desirable that those desiring to attend the concerts should at once procure tickets, that the performances may commence without unnecessary delay, as the first concert will not be given until the sale of tickets is sufficient to defray the expenses of the entire series.

UNION MEN, ATTENTION!—The "Young Men's Union Working Club" are requested to meet at Warner's Hall, on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, as business of importance will come before the meeting, to which all lovers of our country are invited, regardless of former affiliations. And it is particularly desired that there will be a full attendance of the various Union Ward Committees to report progress. Let us all turn out and "shout in the battle cry of freedom."

We welcome to our numbers the loyal, true and brave. By order of the President,

CLARK GIBB, Sec.

## Aid Wanted for the Contrabands at Cairo.

The Sanitary Commission is in receipt of the following advice by telegraph from Cairo this afternoon. Though not in the exact line of its ordinary work, yet if the charitable and humane of our citizens will send in to the rooms of the commission contributions in clothing for the poor sufferers, the commission will see that everything thus given is immediately forwarded and properly distributed:

CAIRO, Oct. 25, 1862.

Hon. Mark Skinner:

The contrabands are suffering for clothing. Two died last night, it is feared from exposure. Try and hasten relief. Cold and snowing.

"E. FOLSOM."

Will not the pastors in all the various churches in the city bring this matter before their congregations to-day, and urge the sending in of contributions early on Monday, so that they may go forward by Monday evening's train? The rooms of the Commission are at 66 Madison street, in the Theatre-block.

BASE THEFT.—We mentioned a few days since that a very beautiful and accurate statuette of Sigel had just been completed by the artist Seibert. In order to hurry forward the work to meet the demand from the friends of the gallant general, the artist employed an Italian to make a mould for him in which copies of the statuette could be taken. The knave not only filled Seibert's order, but also took a mould for himself and as we learn is now selling the statuettes about the city. An injunction will be sued out, but in the meantime it is to be hoped the scoundrel will be booted from every door where he attempts to sell what he has stolen from a man of genius and a most deserving citizen. Our German fellow citizens who are all anxious to get a perfect likeness of their distinguished countryman, should be specially upon their guard against the imposition. Let merit have its reward by purchasing only of Seibert or his authorized agents.

CONTRABANDS AT CAIRO.—Nearly a car-load of rebel clothing and blankets left over from supplying the prisoners, and which was captured about three months ago in Dixie will be turned over this morning by Gen. Tyler to the chaplain of the post, for the men and women contrabands at Cairo. Mr. Osborn has also kindly consented to send them down this evening by passenger train. This will leave only women and children's garments to be supplied by the charitable.

THEATRE.—Mr. Proctor commences his engagement at McVicker's Theatre on Monday evening with his popular drama of "Nick of the Woods," in which he has won a world-wide reputation. The "Man and Tiger" is the farce, with a dance by Miss Jennie Hight.

FIFTH WARD.—There will be a Union meeting this (Monday) evening, at Finke's, southeast corner of Randolph and Desplaines streets. Let the friends of our country rally.

By order of the

WARD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

☞ Any person wishing to send letters or small parcels to the members of the 72d Illinois, by leaving them at the residence of B. W. Thomas, 206 Illinois street, before 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, can have the same delivered.

☞ See advertisement of James Foster's spectacles in to-day's advertisements.

### Tenth Ward Union Working Club.

There will be a Mass Meeting at Moritz Busing's Saloon, corner Canal and Barber streets, near Gells' Hotel, on Monday evening, Oct. 27th, at 7½ o'clock. Rally, Union men! All who are in favor of sustaining the Union, and for the welfare of the country. Hon. E. C. Larned, Caspar Butz, Jas. D. Ward, A. B. Cook, Dr. E. Schmidt and other prominent speakers, will address the meeting. By order of the Committee.

### Notice to Candidates.

All candidates in the North Division for division and town officers, are earnestly invited to meet in the German Hall, corner of Indiana and Wells streets, on Monday, at 10 o'clock a. m. Business of importance will come before the meeting. By request of many candidates.

☞ The following from the Mobile (Alabama) *Advertiser* of June 8th, 1861, concerning Dr. James formerly of James Lock Hospital, 82 Custom House, New Orleans, La., is very complimentary of that gentleman.

Dr. James has a great reputation in that country, and he has been practicing there long enough to be known, viz., fifteen years. Those requiring such services as he renders could not do better than apply to him at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets:

"DR. JAMES.—We learn from the New Orleans "*Crescent* that Dr. James, (not the *Cannabis Indica* man whose 'sands of life' have recently run "out, but a veritable and skilful practioner,) "who has been conducting one of the largest hospitals in the United States since 1850, at 82 Custom House street, New Orleans, La., leaves during the present month for the North. What he "is leaving for we cannot say, only conjecture—"probably on account of our present troubles "with the North. Be that as it may, we can say "and with confidence that he has the greatest reputation in this country, in a specialty, of any "physician that ever practiced in it. Furthermore "we have had occasion to know that Dr. James is "an honorable man, and he will inform those requiring his aid whether or no he can give them "a cure. The fact also that Dr. James' residence "has been a permanent one, is good evidence that "he is capable of accomplishing what he promises "in the treatment of the speciality in disease to "which he confines his practice."

The following is the announcement of the New Orleans *Crescent* to which we have referred:

"DEPARTURE OF DR. JAMES.—This gentleman, "is a medical benefactor of merit so great that to "a large portion of our community his departure "is ever a regretful event. He leaves this city on "Saturday for the North. We can cheerfully recommend him wherever he goes, as a practitioner in his peculiar branch of medicine, who has "no living superior, and few, if any, rivals."

Dr. James' office is 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. Can be found from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., except on Sunday, when he can be found in the forenoon.

Cures old, chronic and recent diseases of the blood and organic weakness.

☞ Madame Cora James, has removed to 34 Wells street, 3d floor between Lake and Randolph streets, opposite the Briggs House, where she will be consulted by Clairvoyant Sittings, and by astrology, on all things pertaining to the past, the present and the future. Hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday excepted. oc-27-4t.

**War Claim Blanks** for sale at this office.
Widows' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Soldiers' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Application of Mother for Pension.
Application of Widow for Payment of Pension.
Widow's Declaration for Pension.
Application for Transfer of Pension.
Application of Minor Children for Pension.
Application of Orphan Sister for Pension.
Heirs Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Sent by mail, post-paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Soldiers and others suffering from diseases produced by hardship and exposure in Southern swamps, and other miasmatic places, should resort immediately to the Kenosha Water Cure, where thorough Bath Treatment, Homoeopathic Specifics, pure diet and air, with proper exercise, and every bodily comfort, will soon eradicate every vestige of disease. See advertisement in another column.

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 96 Dearborn and 120 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h211-1y

FROM THE FIRE AT DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Another Herring's Safe Preserves its Contents.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 29th, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:

GENTS:—I am the owner of a Safe manufactured by you. Said Safe was in a Grain Elevator in this place, and which Elevator was burned some two months since. The Safe came out in fine condition the money and papers in a good state of preservation. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, (the lock being injured by the heat.)

Yours, &c., J. C. WASHBURN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES (Made with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street. [illegible]

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES.

DIXON & CO'S CRUCIBLES

For sale by the cask or number, at 13 South Wells street, Chicago, by [illegible] JESUP, KENNEDY & CO.

KING & SAWYER,

235 LAKE STREET, Chicago,

Are constantly receiving from their Tannery, in Northern New York, SOLE LEATHER, which they are jobbing at New York City prices. oc7-v15-1m

BUTTER AND LARD

We are still in want of

BUTTER, LARD AND TALLOW.

By shipping to us persons in the country will receive the VERY HIGHEST PRICES,

And receive immediate returns. BATES, STONE & CO.

[illegible] 211 South Water street, Chicago.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, tubs [illegible] of approved manufacturers in kegs, half barrels, &c. for sale on accommodating terms by FARNUM, PITKIN & RAMSEY, [illegible] South Water street.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1862.

With most of the bankers the demand for money continues active. The season is drawing rapidly to a close and operators are anxious to send forward all the produce they can. The cold weather of to-day, with significant snow squalls, the first of the season, will be apt to hurry up transactions. The signs of approaching winter have overtaken us nearly, if not quite, a month earlier than usual. The packers certainly have had all the cold weather for several days past they could have wished. Bankers are begining to receive large offerings from this important department of the business of the city.

A majority of the banks report New York Exchange sensibly closer. The usual buying price is ½ discount, though two or three houses still charge ¼ off. They sell round lots at ½ discount; but the more usual selling figure is par. The market is still abundantly supplied at our quotations.

Gold opened in New York at 31½ premium and closed at 30¼. There the usual buying price was 29. Transactions limited.

Old Treasury Notes were bought at 26. There are very few offering as the high prices have attracted nearly all of them to Wall street.

Silver was bought at 22@25. These quotations always apply to halves and quarters. Small change is unsaleable.

### New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1862.

*Second Board*—Stocks firmer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi. & Rock Island | 83¾ | Harlem | 22 |
| Cleve. & Toledo | 70 | Erie | 65⅛ |
| Galena & Chicago | 84⅜ | Hudson | 69 |
| Ill. Cen. scrip | 82¾ | New York Central | 108⅜ |
| Mich. South | 53⅜ | Pacific Mail | 124½ |
| Michigan Central | 92 | Missouri 6s | 53⅜ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s '81 | 102⅞@103⅛ | U. S. Dem Notes | 127¾ |
| Treas. 7 3-10 | 105@105⅛ | | |

MONEY.—Market continues easy at 5 ₩ cent. on call, and 5@6 ₩ cent. for strictly prime paper.

Exchange dull and lower. The range 141@143 for merchants' and 144½ for bankers' bills.

American gold opened at 31½, declined to 30, and closed firm at 31 per cent. premium. California gold bars quiet and nominal.

The steamers for Europe to-day carried out over a million in specie.

## COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

| | Flour. bris. | Wheat. bu. | Corn. bu. | Oats. bu. | Rye. bu. | Br'y. bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canal | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| G & C U R R | 1920 | 19773 | 18090 | 8457 | 1037 | 2881 |
| R I R R | 1300 | 8400 | 12650 | 1000 | .... | 480 |
| I C R R | 780 | 9800 | 24150 | 600 | 350 | 870 |
| C B & Q R R | 1130 | 5000 | 16975 | 3380 | .... | 880 |
| N W R R | 808 | 10066 | 1080 | 1800 | 75 | 583 |
| A & St L R R | 200 | 1750 | 7350 | .... | 350 | .... |
| Total | 5908 | 48989 | 74114 | 15037 | 1782 | 5534 |

| | L'd lbs. | High-wines. bris. | Tallow. lbs. | Beef Cattle. | Grass seed. lbs. | Live Hogs No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canal | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| G & C U R R | .... | 50 | .... | 294 | 10550 | 2280 |
| R I R R | .... | .... | .... | 81 | .... | 956 |
| I C R R | 2741 | .... | 768 | 268 | 21900 | 203 |
| C B & Q R R | .... | .... | .... | 677 | 24984 | 4080 |
| C & N W | .... | .... | 1569 | 464 | 1462 | 1104 |
| A & St L R R | .... | .... | .... | 34 | 5289 | 2061 |
| Total | 2741 | 50 | 2337 | 1756 | 64185 | 11691 |

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

| | Flour bris. | Wheat bu. | Corn bu. | Oats bu. | Rye bu. | Bar bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Buffalo | 4500 | .... | 113600 | .... | .... | .... |
| To Oswego | .... | 17800 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Port Colborne | .... | 15875 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| To other ports | .... | 925 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 4500 | [illegible] | 113600 | | | |

The receipts of produce to-day were light—partly so because of an obstruction in the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which prevented boats from passing up this morning. They consisted of 5,908 bris flour, 48,989 bu wheat, 74,114 bu corn, 15,037 bu oats, 1,782 bu rye, and 5,534 bu barley.

*The receipts of wheat on the corresponding date in 1861 were 131,380 bushels.*

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but business was dull. The demand for produce is almost entirely confined to speculators—shippers holding off. This morning the early quotation of gold in New York was 130¾, and the first board closed at 130¼. This decline of 2½ per cent. since yesterday was only felt in the absence of buyers—holders of produce being firm in their views.

The demand for Flour was light, and the sales trifling at a decline of about 15c per brl—with sales of winter at $6.00@6.50 and spring at $4.55@5.30.

Wheat was steady but inactive at yesterday's prices—closing dull and drooping after the receipt of the New York dispatches—with light sales at $1.02 for No. 1 Red; 96¼@97½c for No. 2 Red; 93½@94c for Rejected Red; 96@98 for No. 1 Spring; 86@87½c for No. 2 Spring; and 76@77½c for Rejected Spring.

Corn opened flat, but improved slightly, and then closed quiet again—with moderate transaction, at 31½@33c for Mixed Corn in store; and 23@28½c for Rejected.

Oats were very dull, and prices fell 1½@2c per bushel—with sales at 32½@33½c. The markets in the South are lower, and the demand has greatly fallen off. Rye was firm—with sales at 50@51c. No. 2 Barley advanced 1c per bushel—with sales at 82@83c in store. Timothy Seed declined 5@10c per bushel. Highwines were neglected. Mess Pork was in fair demand, and country brands were sold at $10 50. Lard is in good demand at 9c.

Freights were quiet—with light engagements at 15c for corn and 16c for wheat to Buffalo; 22c for wheat to Oswego; 22½c for wheat to Cape Vincent, and 21c for corn to the same port.

### CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Quiet. The engagements were: To BUFFALO:—Schr. Fashion, corn at 15c; schrs. Cuba and Carrington, wheat at 16c. To OSWEGO:—schr. Gerritt Smith, corn at at 22c. per 60 lbs. To CAPE VINCENT:—schr Monticello, wheat at 22½c; schr. Geo. Steele, corn at 21c.

FLOUR—Received 5,908 brls; shipped 4,500 brls. Markets dull and about 15c. lower. Sales:—100 brls "S. & P. Wise's" white winter extra at $6.50; 50 brls "Monitor" at $6 25; 200 brls "Smead's" at $6 00; 100 brls "Como" at $5.00; 50 brls "Cedar Falls" at $5 30; 200 brls fair spring extras at $4 55; 50 brls "Longdale" at $4.95; 75 brls "Star" at $4.75; 42 brls "Plass" at $4 50.

WHEAT—Received, 48,989 bu; shipped, 35,000 bu. Market quiet and unchanged. WINTER—400 bu No. 1 Red (in Munn & Scott's) at $1.02; 2,800 bu No. 2 Red in store at 96¾c; 8,000 bu do at 97c; 2,000 bu do at 97¼c; 6,000 bu do at 97½c; 1,000 bu Rejected Red in store at 93½c; 300 bu do at 94c. SPRING—6,000 bu No. 1 in store at 96c; 400 bu do at 96c; 4,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 98c; 800 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 87½c; 17,000 bu do at 87c; 400 bu do at 86½c; 1,000 bu do at 86c; 1,000 bu Rejected Spring in store at 77½c; 10,000 bu do at 77c; 1,200 bu do at 76c.

CORN—Received, 79,114 bu; shipped, 113,600 bu. Market steady. Sales, 1,400 bu White Mixed at 34c f. o. b.; 3,800 bu Mixed Corn in store at 31½c; 25,000 bu do at at 33c; 32,000 bu do at 31½c; 25,000 bu do at 32c; 7,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 28c; 12,000 bu do at 28½c.

OATS—Received, 15,037 bu. Market very dull and and 1½@2c lower. Sales, 10,000 bu No. 1 in store at 32½c; 6 000 bu do at 33c; 6,000 bu do at 32¾c; 3,000 bu Rejected in store at 31c; 2,000 bu do at 36c delivered.

RYE—Received, 1,782 bu. Market firm. Sales 1,600 bu No. 1 in store at 50c; 400 bu do at 51c.

BARLEY—Received, 5,534 bu. Market 1c better. Sales, 800 bu No 2 in store at 82c; 1,600 bu do at 83c. By sample, 90 bags at 90c del; 83 bags at 90c; 85 bags at 80c; 60 bags at 78c; 50 bags at 75c—all on track.

SEEDS—Timothy dull and 5@10c lower. Sales, 100 sacks prime at $1.65; 9 bags fair at $1.50.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and nominal at 31½c.

MESS PORK—200 brls country at $10.50.

CUT MEATS—10,000 lbs smoked sugar—cured hams at 8c packed.

LARD—100 trcs Leaf Lard at 9c.

RUMS—40 brls at $7.30.

BUTTER—In good demand. Sales 40 pkgs good shipping at 15c; 12 pkgs prime at 16c.

SALT—Barrel Salt held at $2 50 to arrive, and $2 60 delivered at cars. Foreign Salt steady at $2 00 per sack for Liverpool G. A.

BEANS—40 bushels good at $2 00.

BROOM CORN—25 tons fair at $85 00.

### CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

**For the Week Ending Oct. 25, 1862.**

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the past week ending to-day, are as follows:

| | Beeves. No. | Hogs. No. |
|---|---|---|
| Week ending Oct. 25 | 5,737 | 32,544 |

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

| | Cattle. | Hogs |
|---|---|---|
| | ₩ 100 lbs | |
| Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars | $30 | 30 cts |
| Cars of 210 feet | 45 | 30 " |
| Michigan Cent., small cars | 40 | 30 " |
| TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE. | | |
| Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars | $85 | 53 cts |
| Cars 210 feet | 78 | 53 " |
| Mich. Cent. small cars | 66 | 53 " |
| Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet | 77 | 53 " |
| TO PITTSBURGH. | | |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet | $73 | 50 cts |
| Mich. South., large cars | 88 | 50 " |
| do do cars of 200 feet | 68 | 50 " |

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ₩ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The receipts for the week ending to-day have been quite liberal footing up, according to the returns furnished to the Board of Trade, 5,737, which shows as compared with the number (4,316) received during the previous week, an increase of 1,421 head. The bulk of the receipts was of a better quality than those of last week, as there was a much larger proportion of prime shipping and extra packing cattle offered, which were eagerly taken by packers and shippers at a range of $2.00@3.75. The market for fair to good packing stock has ruled steady without material change from last week, but scallawags and inferior grades have been dull and difficult of sale, except at concessions which sellers were generally unwilling to make. About 5,000 changed hands at a range of $1.50@3.75 for inferior to prime.

TO-DAY.—The receipts amounted to 1,861 head which were distributed among the several yards as follows:

Sherman's yard...................573
Michigan Southern...............224
Pittsburgh.........................580
Cottage Grove.....................480

The bulk of the receipts were not quite of as good a quality as those of yesterday although there were a few lots worthy of notice. Barton has 60 choice Durhams from Lexington, McLean county, which he will ship East on his own account. Rowland bought 42 head choice state steers and cows which he will also ship East. Davidson had 60 extra state steers from Henderson county which he sold at $3.50. Under a good demand by shippers and packers the market opened brisk and yesterday's prices were well sustained till about noon, when in consequence of shippers not being able to obtain transportation it ruled dull closing rather weak but without quotable decline.

We quote closing prices as follows:

Extra shipping beeves..........................$3.25@3.75
Good to prime packing........................2.25@3.00
Medium...........................................1.50@2.00
Scallawags...................................$10.00@13.00 ₩ head.

Sales to-day were as follows:

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Salisbury sold Morris 160 head, averaging 1,033 lbs, at $3.50.
Albaugh sold Reynolds 34 head, averaging 1,095 lbs, at $3.50.
Hastings sold Hazlewood 20 head, averaging 1,197 lbs, at [illegible].
Tedham sold Hancock 20 head averaging 1,070 lbs, at $2.60.
Reddick sold Rankin 16 head, averaging 1,197 lbs, at $2.50.
Morris, Hinneman & Walxell sold Hazlewood 200 head, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $3 60.
Hume sold Dane 150 head, averaging 1,350 lbs, at $3 75.
White sold Dane 48 head, averaging 935 lbs, at $1.50.
Knowles sold Green 60 head, averaging 1,113 lbs, at $2.55.
Cox sold Morris, Hinneman & Walxell 31 head, averaging 958 lbs, at $2.00.
Otis sold Jacobs 16 head averaging 1,450 lbs at $3 25.
Hawley sold Morris 25 head averaging 1,053 lbs at $3 00.
Ford sold Hancock 30 head averaging 1,020 lbs at $2.25.

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Maiher sold Wright 21 head averaging 942 lbs at $2 20.
Swain sold Wright 31 cows averaging 800 lbs at $1.70.
Ehilbe sold Wright 28 cows averaging 904 lbs at $1.12½.
Frye sold Enright 20 head averaging 888 lbs at $14 60 per head.
Frye sold Richmond 15 head averaging 877 lbs at $2 25.
Gridley sold Rosenheim 16 head averaging 1,087 lbs at $2 60.
Kimbough sold Hancock 86 head averaging 1,274 lbs at $3 75.
Greenebaum sold Ingalls 20 head averaging 1,060 lbs at $2.25.

AT PITTSBURGH YARDS.

Greer sold Ruble 24 head, averaging 1,075 lbs, at $46 00 ₩ head.
Hyman bought 32 head, averaging 1,109 lbs, at $2 40.
Beardsley sold Webb 30 head, averaging 1,028 lbs, at $2.20.
Graves sold Huff 96 head, averaging 1,244 lbs at $3 25.
Williams sold Livingston 55 head, averaging 1,129 lbs at $2 55.
Ruble sold Wirley 17 head, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $3.25.

AT COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Davidson sold White & Otis 90 head choice shipping steers from Henderson county, averaging 1,350 lbs, at $3 50.
Hyler sold Yates 16 head, averaging 1,067 lbs at $2.80.
Hyler sold Powell 19 head, averaging 863 lbs, at $2.60.
Bigsby sold Hughes 30 head, averaging 1,257 lbs, at $.75.
Hopkins sold Hughes 20 head, averaging 1,339 lbs, at $3 75.
Hopkins sold Conley 29 head, averaging 935 lbs, at $2.00.
Bigsby sold Daney 24 head, averaging 985 lbs, at $2.40.
Wright sold Daney 48 head, averaging 885 lbs, at $2.40.

HOGS.—The receipts for the week amount to 32,534 against 31,660 last week, showing an increase of 884. Under a liberal demand by both packers and shippers, the market opened active and buoyant and continued so up till yesterday, having gained an advance on heavy hogs of 50@60c ₩ 100 lbs. Yesterday, however, the market took a turn consequent upon the pressure of heavy receipts and a large number left over on Thursday, closing weak at a decline of 10c.

TO-DAY—The receipts were liberal, amounting to 8,960 head, distributed in the several yards as follows:

Sherman's Yards.................................3,080
Mich. Southern...................................2,475
Pittsburgh..........................................2,805
Cottage Grove......................................600

The market opened with considerable activity at yesterdays closing prices, which were well sustained till about noon, when, the packers having withdrawn from the market, and shippers being unable to obtain means of transportation, it closed dull and weak at a further decline of 10@15c. Late in the afternoon sales could only be effected at a much larger concession, which holders, refusing to make, preferred to wait and take their chance of Monday's market. About 6,000 changed hands at a range of $3 10@3 75. One lot of very choice sold early in the day at $3.90.

We quote closing prices as follows:

Extra Lard Hogs...............................$3 50@3.75
Good Shipping.....................................3 25@3.40
Inferior to Medium..............................3.10@3.15

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—FLOUR—Market heavy, unsettled, and 10@25c lower. Sales 9,700 brls. at $5.90@5.95 for super state; $6 00@6.40 for extra do; $5.90@5.95 for super western; $6 15@6 65 for common to medium extra do; $7.00@7.10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $7 00@8.75 for trade brands. Market closing heavy with no buyers at the outside quotations. Canadian flour heavy and lower; sales of 200 brls. at $6 15@6.30 for common, and $6 40@8.00 for good choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3 40@4.80. Corn meal steady with small sales at about previous prices.

WHISKY—Market lower; sales 800 brls at 36@36½c.

GRAIN—Wheat opened heavy and closed dull at 2c ₩ bu. lower; sales 186,000 bu. Chicago spring at $1.15@1 28; 29,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.22@1.28; 20,000 bu. amber Iowa at $1.29@1 31; 45,000 bu winter red western at $1.34@1.39; 36,000 bu. amber Michigan at $1.40, and 14,800 bu. white Michigan at $1.50@1.55. Rye quiet and nominally unchanged. Barley malt rules quiet; sales 10,000 bu at $1.30. Barley nominally unchanged; we notice sales of 800 bu Canadian Peas at $1.13. Corn scarce and with good demand for export and home use. The market closed 1c higher. Sales of 121,000 bu at 69@70c for shipping mixed western; 64@68c for eastern, and 51@63c for damaged and heated. Oats dull at 55@57c for common to prime new and old.

GROCERIES.—Sugar—Raw quiet and firm at 9½@9¾c for fair to good refined. Sales of 300 hhds at 9½@10½c for New Orleans, and 9½c for Cuba. By auction 112 hhds New Orleans at $10.68@11.25. Molasses quiet but prices well maintained. Sales of 40 hhd Porto Rico at 38c, and by auction 300 brls New Orleans at 20@45c cash.

PROVISIONS.—Pork steady with moderate business doing; sales 600 brls. at $12 31¼@12 37½ for mess; $12 50@13.00 for prime mess, and $13 25 for prime. Beef quiet and unchanged; sales 100 brls. at $5.50@7.40 for choice prime; $8 00@10.75 for choice mess; $12 00@13.75 for repacked mess; $13 50@14 00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef ham dull and prices entirely nominal. Cut meats quiet at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 7¼@7½c for hams. Bacon sides in better demand and firm; sales 575 boxes at 7¾c for Cumbl'd cut middles; 9½ for short clear and including long clear for December and January delivery at 8½@9c. Lard market heavy and ¼c lower. Sales 2,275 brls. at 10¼@11c, including 1,750 brls. for December and January delivery, on p. t. Butter firm and in fair demand at 15@19c for Ohio, and 20@25c for state. Cheese also very firm at 8½@11c.

OSWEGO, Oct. 25.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and market firm but quiet. Sale of 7,000 bu winter red Indiana at $1.28. Corn scarce and no sales. Barley in demand. Sale of 6,000 bu Canadian on private terms.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull. Flour 35@38c, wheat 15½c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—40,800 bu wheat.

EXPORTS—1,500 brls flour, 4,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu barley.

## MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Oct. 25.

UP.—Prop. Acme.

DOWN.—Bark Chicago, Twilight, Northwest; schr. Metropolis, DeWitt.

## MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........October 25.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Goderich, 1,207 bags salt, sundries.
Prop Wenona, Conkey, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Tuscola, Richardson, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Bark S V R Watson, Brant, Buffalo, 275 tons coal.
Brig Susan A Clark, Peterson, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Brig Fox, Todd, Buffalo, 1,800 brls salt.
Brig Sebastopol, Williams, Grand Haven, 875 m shingles.
Brig Mohegan, Gilbert, Buffalo, 150 m lumber.
Schr G R Roberts, Nelson, Pigeon Creek, 63 cds shingle bolts, 5 cds wood.
Schr Emma, Embrecht, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Roland, Kalamazoo, 40 m lumber, 40 cds wood.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, St Joseph, 50 cds wood.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, Grand Haven, 45 lumber, 180 m lath.
Schr Active, Fagelson, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Mary Spratt, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Connell, Grand Haven, 95 m lumber, 20 m square timber.
Schr Albany, Paulsen, Centreville, 83 cds wood.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 97 m lumber.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Elbe, Thomson, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Frederickson, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr A Frederick, Anderson, White Lake, 40 m lumber.
Schr Pioneer, Tohmson, Holland, 50 cds wood.
Schr Barney Eaton, Welch, Sand Bay, 155 m shingles, 500 posts, 55 cords wood.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Charlotteville, 65 m lumber.
Schr Sutherland, Thomson, Kalamazoo, 80 m lumber.
Schr Nicaragua, Johnson, Oswego, 2,070 brls salt.
Schr Northern Bell, Smith, Presque Isle, 440 tons coal.
Schr Corinthian, Hinman, Presque Isle, 370 tons coal.
Schr Maseppa, Burke, Buffalo, 175 tons coal.
Schr International, Sullivan, Buffalo, 180 tons coal.
Schr R N Brown, Williams, Buffalo, 180 tons coal.
Schr Challenge, Reid, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr Hero, Bench, South Haven, 100 m heading.
Schr Mary Morton, Vanetta, Presque Isle, 304 tons coal.
Schr Perseverance, Clark, Presque Isle, 389 tons coal.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, Green Bush, 35 cds wood, 25 m staves.
Schr Speed, Reid, South Haven, 70 cds wood.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Heligoland, Harris, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Eveline Bates, Peterson, Buffalo, 180 cds wood, 50 tons pig iron, 50 tons coal.
Schr Sasco, Moore, Buffalo, 131 tons coal.
Schr Monticello, Murdock, Oswego, 300 tons pig iron, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Eli Bates, Ingraham, Kingston, 295 tons salt.
Scow Harriet Ann, Swenson, Grand Haven, 40 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Scow Kewaunee, Blodgett, Grand Haven, 125 m lumber, 70 m shingles.
Scow Black Hawk, Thompson, Centerville, 35 m lumber, 20 cds wood.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.

CLEARED..........October 25.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Wenona, Conkey, Buffalo, 3,800 brls flour, 1,800 pigs lead.
Prop Iowa, Hunt, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn, 1,330 brls flour, 420 hides, 220 pigs lead, 29 brls tallow.
Prop Empire State, Bath, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.
Bark Gibraltar, McIlvaine, Fort Colborne, 17,575 bu wheat.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Grand Haven.
Schr Carthagenian, Davis, Oswego, 17,800 bu wheat.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White Lake, [illegible]
Schr [illegible], Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat.
Schr [illegible], Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr Carrington, Hamilton, Buffalo, 19,800 bu wheat.
Schr San Jacinto, Buck, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Muskegon.

# Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUALITIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, RANNEY & DUNLAP, of Waterford, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engines and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [illegible]

And in like proportion for larger. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274. [illegible]

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS WOOLEN GOODS,

Our stock of

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS,

Comprises every variety in Sontags, Hoods, Nubias, Sleeves, Mittens, Leggings, Caps, Scarfs, &c. &c., Mens and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose, Ladies' and Misses Ribbed Hose, Children's Fancy and White Cashimer Hose.

A splendid assortment of

Commenced Slippers and Cushions.

Corsets, Ruffling, Coventry Frilling, Tatting and Tape Trimming. Close cash buyers of

Woolen Hosiery and Yarns

Will find it to their interest to look at our stock before buying elsewhere.

SUTTON & BURKITT, 61 Lasalle street.

IRON, STEEL,

Heavy Hardware.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, NORWAY NAIL RODS.

Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Bolts,

WOOD MATERIALS,

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED

Thimble Skeins and Boxes.

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

48 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Importers and Jobbers of

CHINA, GLASS

And Queensware,

Table Cutlery and Silver-Plated Goods,

Kerosene Lamps, Wicks and Shades,

DITHRIDGE'S FLINT CHIMNEYS,

Oval and Round.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Paper Hangings, Window Shades.

We beg leave to ask an examination of our large, varied and unsurpassed stock for the Fall Trade of 1862

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

LUMBING ESTABLISHMENT

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

AS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Bending and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street.

FINAL SALES OF

Assets of Old State Bank of Illinois.

The Trustees of the State Bank of Illinois, (chartered in 1851,) will hold closing sales of all the remaining property of the Bank, as follows:

IN MINERAL POINT, IOWA CO., WISCONSIN, On Wednesday, November 19th, 1862.

IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, On Wednesday, November 26th, 1862.

At Mineral Point will be sold 8,000 acres of mineral and farming lands, lying in the Counties of Lafayette, Iowa and Grant, and lots in the City of Madison, Dane County.

At Springfield, several thousand acres of land, lying in various parts of the State of Illinois, and some city and town property. Also, several lots in suburb St. George, (blocks 75, 76 and 79) City of St. Louis.

Also, a very large amount of evidences of debts due the Bank, claims, &c.

Lists of the whole will be furnished on application to the Trustees at Springfield.

The whole property will positively be sold, without any reservation, to the highest bidder.

One-fourth of the amount of the purchases must be paid at the sale, and a credit of twelve months will be given for the remainder.

The liquidation certificates of the bank and all other evidences of its indebtedness will be received at par. Should any of the evidences of debt remain outstanding after the property is sold and paid for, they will of course be valueless; and the holders of certificates should have them all at the sales.

URI MANLY,
N. H. RIDGELY, Trustees.
JAMES CAMPBELL,

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20th, 1862.

NEW WHOLESALE

YANKEE NOTION HOUSE,

At No. 37 Lake street and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue, (up-stairs.)

We are opening a large stock of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS,

Drawers, Hoop Skirts,

COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, THREADS,

And Small Wares generally,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH.

☞ City and Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine our stock. Sutlers' goods in great variety.

JAMES H. STEVENS, Agent.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Stock now in and very complete for the

FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE,

All of which are of our own IMPORTATATION, and will be sold low to

Cash and short time buyers.

The attention of

Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers

Is respectfully solicited.

No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

HOT AIR FURNACE.

For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c.

We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at

195 LAKE STREET,

And examine the above, which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in the West. Manufactured and sold at 195 Lake street. [illegible] MEAVEY & CO.

WM. D. HARRIS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

87 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO

Keeps a full assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals and Dye-Stuffs,

ALSO—

Soap Makers' Stock,

Match Makers' Stock,

Tanner's Stock,

At lowest market prices.

5000 KEGS COSALO

[illegible]

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

P. PALMER & CO.

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS

—AT—

LOW PRICES

100 bales Medford Sheeting...
200 " Stark " ...
200 " Appleton " ...
100 " Lawrence " ...
100 Cases Merrimack Prints...
50 " Richmond " ...
50 " Sprague " ...
100 " Pemberton " ...

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
35,000 OZARK BAGS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETING

(IN ALL GRADES.)

P. PALMER, & CO

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,

(BEST QUALITY.)

BEDDING AND FEATHERS

Cocoa Mattings, Rugs Mats, &c.

WINDOW SHADES

Shades of any Description Made to Order

CURTAIN GOODS

Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damask, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.

LOUNGES, MATTRESSES

ENNAMELED CLOTH

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

E. G. L. FAXON

BEDDING.

OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED

The subscriber is now prepared to renovate Old Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. [illegible]

Repair and Make Over

OLD MATTRASSES

And do all kinds of job work in the bedding line in the best manner, at short notice, at the

Bedding Ware Rooms, 70 Lake Street.

FALL TRADE

BEDDING

Of Every Description, at the Lowest Prices

FOR CASH.

Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c.

Always on hand or made to order.

Particular Attention Paid to Custom Work.

The public are invited to call and examine my work, particularly the

PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS

The Best Bed ever Used.

ALSO—MY

STEAM CURED FEATHERS

Superior to all others.

Perfectly free from all odor of the Quill.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business and having already a full assortment in all its branches, prepared at all times to manufacture in ... quantity and quality second to none in the city, he hopes to continue to receive as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 Lake Street.

P. O. Box 2616.

PAPER HANGINGS

Now opening for FALL TRADE.

The Usual Variety of New Styles

PAPER HANGINGS

BORDERS,

CURTAIN PAPERS,

Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.

FOR CASH.

E. G. L. FAXON

Old Stand, 70 Lake Street.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

160 & 162 Randolph Street, Chicago,

[illegible]

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, [illegible]

Tinners' Stock.

[illegible]

Flowe's Improved [illegible]

# The Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1862.

## Campaign Documents.

We have printed Parson Brownlow's great speech in Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening, on a quarter sheet, as a campaign document. We will send it by express for the same price as General Prentiss' speech, viz: *twenty cents per hundred copies.*

## PARSON BROWNLOW'S SPEECH.

Decidedly the raciest and most telling speech of the campaign was that of Parson Brownlow, at Metropolitan Hall, on Saturday evening. We publish it in full elsewhere, but no report can do justice to it, or convey to the reader the effect which it had on the great audience which crowded every part of the building within the sound of his voice. Mr. Brownlow is a natural orator. His argument is powerful and conclusive, his wit irresistible and his denunciation of traitors and their allies terrible.

After concluding his speech, the Parson turned his attention for a few moments to the Chicago *Times*, whose editor he scalped in the most summary and masterly manner, to the chorus of a thousand cheers.

## ILLINOIS TROOPS.

Forty of the sixty new regiments of Illinois troops have now been sent into the field, armed, paid and equipped in the best possible manner. The Governor is using every exertion to forward the remaining forty regiments to their respective posts, all of them being under marching orders. A portion of these regiments are armed, but not paid. Others are paid, but not fully equipped. It is expected that some of them will be in a condition to move the present week. Adjutant General Fuller received a dispatch from Gen. Halleck on Saturday to hurry forward the troops in Camps Douglas and Butler with all possible dispatch, and he accordingly came up to our city yesterday to inspect the condition of the new regiments and perfect their organization. He will probably remain here until Wednesday.

## MERRICK'S SPEECH.

Cannot the Chicago *Times* be persuaded to publish a verbatim report of Merrick's speech at Bryan Hall, Saturday evening. It would go far toward enlightning the people of Cook county concerning the real purposes of the party to which Mr. Merrick belongs. We should be gratified to reprint a faithful report of that speech. If we had anticipated the character of the harangue we should have sent a phonographer to take it in all its hideousness. Merrick's raving about Fort Lafayette shows that he thinks he ought to go there.

It should be borne in mind Mr. Merrick advocates the election of F. C. Sherman to Congress.

## THE TORY CONVENTION.

The Tory County Convention on Saturday was a disgraceful mob, in which rowdyism and bribery overpowered everything else, and bade fair to break up the meeting before the first nomination was made. After the chairman had broken two inkstands in his efforts to preserve order, it was ascertained in an official manner, that from fifty to two hundred dollars were the quotations for votes for sheriff. Mr. Sheahan, (who was *not* the moneyed candidate,) and Mr. Rose, (who was) were then both withdrawn, and an Irishman named Walsh nominated for sheriff. The influences which conspired to defeat Mr. Sheahan were *two-fold*: First, his general support of the Government and the war, which was intolerable to a majority of the delegates; and second, the personal enmity of the *Times* establishment, which had served notice on the leading delegates that if Sheahan was nominated it (the *Times*) would defeat him. It was, of course, impossible to make head against such a record and such an opposition.

The ticket is about as weak as it could be made from the party material—the only names respectable in point of influence and character being those of Mr. Brand of Blue Island and Mr. Wallbaum of North Chicago, both Germans, and one of them a Republican. It must be confessed that in point of intelligence the nominees are generally superior to their candidate for Congress, but they are unknown and utterly incapable of making a successful run in Cook county. Rather more than the usual amount of blasphemy was indulged in by the minority delegates and their clients outside, and if those are sincere who expressed the hope of being d—d if they should vote the ticket, there will be an extensive repudiation of the concern, or an awful perdition of human souls.

## TWO RIGHTS.

Parson Brownlow hit the nail on the head when, in endorsing the President's proclamation, he said that traitors had only two rights—the right to be hanged and the right to be damned.

## Wanted, 1,000 Niggers.

The Democratic leaders of Chicago being hard up for electioneering humbug, will pay $25 per head for 1,000 likely Africans, to be delivered between now and the 4th of November. They are wanted to operate on the elections. For very black ones, $50 will be paid. Light mulattoes not wanted. For particulars, inquire for the Fire-in-the-rear, editor at the *Times* office.

## Parson Brownlow's Appointments.

Mattoon, Coles county, Monday, Oct. 27.
Centralia, Marion county, Tuesday, Oct. 28.
Decatur, Macon county, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
Springfield, Sangamon Co., Thursday, Oct. 30.
Bloomington, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 31.
Peoria, Peoria Co., Saturday, Nov. 1.
Monmouth, Warren Co., Monday, Nov. 3.

## Gen. J. M. Ashley's Appointments.

Gen. J. M. Ashley, the gallant representative of the Toledo district, Ohio, will address the people of the 5th Congressional district at the following times and places:

Princeton, Wednesday, October 29th, at 2 o'clock p. m.
Bishop's Hill, Henry county, Thursday, October 30th, at 2 o'clock, p. m.
Galva, same day, October 30th, at 7 o'clock p. m.
Galesburgh, Friday, October 31st, afternoon or evening, as the local committee shall decide.
Princeton, Saturday evening, November 1st, at 7 o'clock p. m.

## Hon. John A. Gurley's Appointments.

Hon. John A. Gurley, of Ohio, will address the people of the 3d Congressional district at the following times and places:

Lena, Ogle county, Wednesday evening, October 29.
Morrison, Whiteside county, Thursday evening, October 30.
Fulton, Whiteside county, Friday evening, October 31.

## Who is Stiles?

The Amboy *Times* answers this question to the satisfaction of all concerned. Let the voters of the 3d District read:

"E. B. Stiles has been known long and well as a scheming, cunning politician. He has gained wealth and influence through, more than any other source, the public treasury of Lee county, by a good, lucrative office and speculations and use of the people's money. If elected, he would vote for measures which would hamper and embarrass the government, deprive the soldiers who are periling their lives for our government, of their pay and cheer which they must and should have to sustain success. As a public servant, Mr. Stiles' acts are well known. No man need be ignorant of them. By the records in the sheriff's office in this county, it will be seen that within the last two years *he has been three times published as treasurer of this county for not paying over State moneys as the law directs.* Comment is unnecessary.

"*He has, and we can prove it, to the satisfaction of any reasonable man, speculated in the depreciated* [illegible] *which Lee county gave for the benefit of the families who go to our battles.* But enough, the people know, or ought to know the man."

## The Draft in Wisconsin.

The adjutant General of Wisconsin has ordered that a draft be made in that State commencing on the 10th day of November next, for the following number of troops in the respective counties:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 138 | Marathon | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Marquette | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Outagamie | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Portage | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Racine | [illegible] |
| Green Lake | [illegible] | Sheboygan | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Vernon | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Washington | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Waukesha | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Waushara | [illegible] |

The returns from Milwaukee being not yet completed, and those from the counties of Brown, Kewaunee, Rock, and Shawano not yet in his office, the quota for those counties will be announced when complete.